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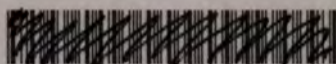
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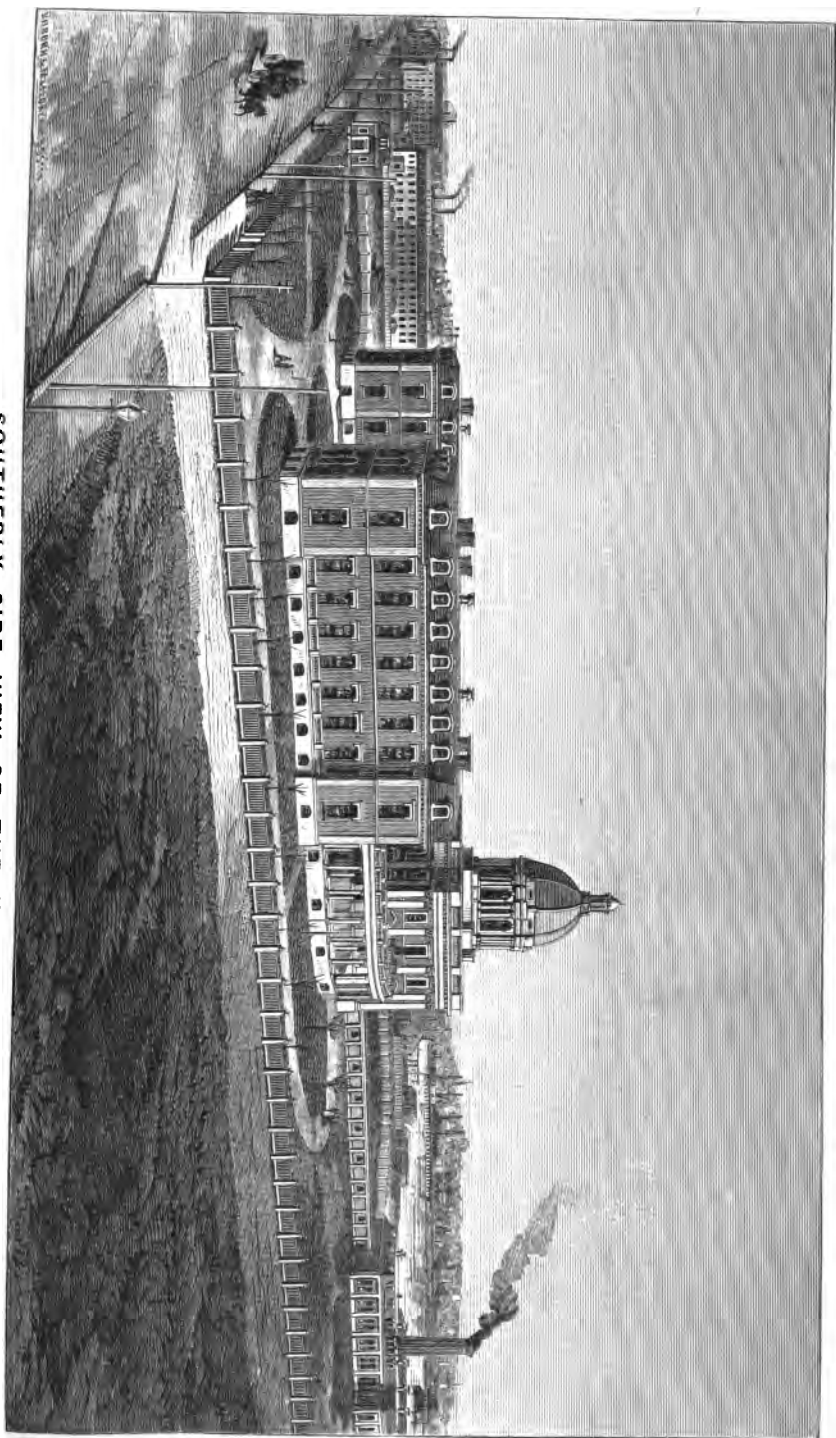
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FRONT VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL FROM HARRISON AVENUE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



SOUTHERLY SIDE VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

5-375-2

DEDICATION OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

WITH THE

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL, RULES
AND ORDERS OF THE TRUSTEES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
THE HOSPITAL, PLANS OF THE BUILDING, ETC. ETC.



BOSTON:

J. E. FARWELL & COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY,

37 CONGRESS STREET.

1865.

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P R E F A C E .

As early as the year 1849, before the cholera, then epidemic, had entirely disappeared, the expediency of establishing a City Hospital was mooted; and a Committee of the City Council reported favorably upon a project of continuing the Fort Hill Hospital, as a means of alleviating the pains of "those who suffer in their uncomfortable and often miserable homes when sick," but who could not enter the Massachusetts General Hospital, and who would not go to the almshouse. The principal physicians of the city gave their countenance to this project as a temporary expedient, expressing the hope that some more adequate and comprehensive plan might be speedily adopted; and one of their number suggested a reservation of the city's land with a view to the erection of a Hospital worthy of the city. Not even this temporary hospital was established, however; for although the then Board of Aldermen passed the necessary order, the Common Council rejected it.

- No further steps were taken towards establishing a City Hospital till the year 1856, when petitions were signed generally by the medical faculty and officers of the local charitable associations, urging the city to establish a Hospital. These papers were communicated to the Council of 1857, by Hon. Alexander H. Rice, then Mayor, who strongly urged the "need of a free Hospital within the limits of the city," for the reception of those plunged into poverty by sickness or sudden reverses, who ought not to be sent to the almshouse, and for the destitute stranger and others requiring temporary relief and care. The language used by Mayor Rice would seem to convey the idea of establishing a purely "free" Hospital, and as that epithet was so often applied to the projected institution, and has been even to the one now in operation, it may be well to quote from the able report made by the special Committee on that portion of Mayor Rice's address relating to the Hospital, their suggestions as to the character desirable for a City Hospital, especially as they coincide with the present actual regulations of the Institution:—

* * * * * With this explanation of the course adopted by the Committee, we will first consider the object of the proposed Hospital. This can only be stated in general terms, because its arrangements, extent, and details must necessarily be modified according to circumstances. It is, however, proper to state that the term, "City Hospital," would

probably better express the character and design of the proposed institution than "Free Hospital;" since it appears from the address of the Mayor, and from the general evidence in favor of this establishment, that while its benefits are intended to be free to those persons of temperate and industrious habits, who by sickness or accident require that care and attention for which they are unable to pay, yet where there is the ability, there is no reason why a just and proper amount should not be received, to aid in meeting the expenses of the Hospital. And we have no doubt that many of the patients or their friends, would prefer to pay something, in proportion to their means, to prevent the feeling that they were the objects of public charity. There is no class in the community in which this sentiment or desire of independence is so strong as among that class for whose special benefit this Hospital is intended: and it is one which, as the great barrier to pauperism, cannot be too highly commended and encouraged.

Hence we would not have this a Hospital for the reception of the degraded victims of vice and intemperance, or a home for the hopeless pauper; but we would have it regarded as an asylum for the industrious and honest mechanic and laborer, who by sudden injury or disease is temporarily prevented from laboring for the support of himself and family; and who, by proper care and medical treatment, may have his sufferings alleviated, and be sooner restored to his health and his family, and enabled to resume his labor. We would have it a home, to which the respectable domestic may be sent when struck down by sickness, whose attic chambers cannot be made comfortable, and who cannot receive the requisite attendance, however well disposed may be the family in which she resides. We would open its doors to the stranger overtaken by disease, when absent from friends and home, and to all others among the various classes of society who in sickness require that comfort and medical advice which their means and homes cannot afford."

In accordance with the recommendations of that Committee, the City Council purchased the building in Springfield Street known as the "Lying-in Hospital," to be appropriated to the purposes of a City Hospital; but, before it could be occupied as such, certain citizens, who were apprehensive that the Hospital would spread disease in its immediate neighborhood, procured from the Legislature the enactment of an amendment to the law permitting the city to establish a Hospital, which prohibited the establishment of a Hospital within three hundred feet of any church or schoolhouse then built. As the building in Springfield Street came within this restriction, the project of a City Hospital was thus thwarted for a time.

With the growth of the city, there was, of course, an increase of the persons requiring hospital treatment, and the necessity for enlarged accommodations which was apparent in 1849, was daily manifested more and more painfully to those who were professionally cognizant of the disease and suffering incident to our large and compact population. To all who examined the subject, it was clear, that there were needed in Boston hospital accommodations more nearly in accordance with its character for well-directed benevolence, and corresponding in a greater degree to those of other American cities.

In 1860, the Mayor. Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., re-

newed the appeal of his predecessors in office, to the City Council. A Committee soon reported in favor of building a Hospital, and in obedience to an order recommended by them, and passed by the City Council on the 24th day of December, 1860, a lot of land on the South Bay territory, owned by the city, was appropriated for a City Hospital.

During the next year, another Committee of the City Council selected plans for a building, which were adopted, but subsequently, in the year 1861, upon the suggestion of the Committee on City Hospital, they were considerably modified, and the actual work of erecting a building was begun.

A central building, two pavilions, and the necessary auxiliary buildings were substantially completed in May of 1864, and on the 24th of the month were dedicated with appropriate services, an account of which will be found in another part of this volume.

The lot of land upon which the Hospital stands, is bounded northwesterly on Harrison Avenue, 454 feet; southwesterly on Springfield Street, 630 feet; southeasterly on Albany Street, 452 feet; northeasterly on Concord Street, 658 feet; and contains in all about 292,000 square feet, or $6\frac{7}{8}$ acres. In addition, there has been recently set apart a lot of land containing 69,318 square feet in the rear (southeasterly) of the Hospital buildings on the easterly side of Albany Street,

upon which it is expected that coal sheds, a Foulward, and other buildings in connection with the Hospital, will be erected within the current year.

The present buildings are six in number: the central building, two pavilions, the boiler house, gate house, and horse sheds. The central building, which is 80 feet by 60, is connected with the pavilions by corridors open above and closed in below, and contains in the basement story a store room, apothecary's shop, laboratory, dining room for the employés, the kitchen and other rooms necessary for the culinary operations of the Hospital. Upon the first floor are the rooms occupied by the Superintendent and his family, the Superintendent's office, and the business room of the Trustees, which is also used for the reception of visitors. The second story consists of apartments for pay-patients; in the third story are rooms for the temporary use of ophthalmic patients, and closets for storage; and above is a spacious operating room, octagonal in form, suitably lighted, heated, and ventilated, with seats for about 175 students. Patients are brought to the operating room from all the lower stories by means of a lift moved by machinery situated in the basement story.

This building is surmounted by an iron dome with a cupola, the apex of which is 148 feet above the level of the street.

The two pavilions are substantially alike in their construction. They are 148 feet in length and 48 in width, three stories in height beside the basement. In the basement of each are the nurses' kitchen and store room for supplies, small wards for the temporary accommodation of patients, and also a room appropriated for the clothing of the patients in the pavilion, which is arranged with stationary boxes, numbered to correspond with the beds. In the first, second, and third stories are large wards, with dining rooms for convalescent patients, nurses' chambers, bath rooms, water closets, and other conveniences, room for the attendant resident graduates, and a consultation room for the surgeons and physicians. These wards are each 80 feet long and 27 feet 8 inches wide. The two lower are 16 feet, and the upper 10 feet in height. Each ward will accommodate comfortably 28 patients. The Hospital furnishes ample accommodations for 225 patients, and should occasion require 275 might be admitted. The Hospital is furnished throughout with the Tucker patent iron bedsteads, furnished with an attachment for raising the head of the patient. As the bedsteads are constructed with a wooden spring bottom, one hair mattress only is required for each.

The boiler house and laundry, which is three hundred feet from the central building, and connected

therewith by means of a covered way, contains on the first floor the boilers, the fan, engines for carrying the fan and machinery for the washing and ironing rooms, furnished with the most approved apparatus for labor-saving and convenience, and furnishing the steam for heating and ventilating purposes. In the second story are the sleeping rooms for the female domestics. Connected with the boiler-house is the autopsy room. At the northwesterly corner of the lot, at the junction of Harrison Avenue and Concord Street, is the Porter's Lodge, a building twenty feet square two stories high, containing rooms for the accommodation of the gate-keeper and other porters employed upon the premises. On the Concord Street side of the grounds are eight horse sheds, for the accommodation of physicians and others visiting the Hospital.

The Hospital is warmed and ventilated by a system recently introduced into this country, with some important novelties never before applied. Air forced through ducts, by means of a large fan at the boiler-house, and warmed by coils of steam-pipes placed in these ducts, is carried to every part of the buildings, thus affording the means of heating as well as ventilation. Direct radiation is provided for in a portion of the rooms, to be used in case of necessity. The steam pipes over which the air passes for heating the different apartments in the central building, are

placed in coils in chambers connected with the air ducts. Those for heating the pavilions are located in the air passage, beneath the floor under the corridors leading to the pavilions. The passage through which the air passes after having left the main duct on its way to the pavilions, is divided into two compartments, in one of which is located coils of one inch wrought-iron pipe. The steam, after passing from the boilers in a large iron pipe, is distributed through these coils, being regulated by valves under charge of the engineer. After passing through the coils it enters a steam trap located at the foot of the coil, which is so constructed that no steam can pass, where, after being converted into water, it is conveyed through a cast-iron pipe to a reservoir, located at the head of the air duct; from thence it is pumped into the boilers at a temperature of from 180 to 190 degrees; that this process saves fuel and water is proved from the fact that the boilers have been used for several days without any but the water so returned. Through the other compartment, cold air passes. These two compartments are so arranged that the cold and warm air are brought together in the several wards where they come in contact, before entering the room, by a simple apparatus which can be controlled by the nurse or attendant. By this arrangement the *atmosphere* in each ward can be changed

every thirty minutes; the *temperature*, however, remaining the same, and without causing any perceptible current in the ward. The foul air passes from the wards through registers at the sides, which are also under the control of the attendants. In each of the two middle wards are four marble fire-places, which are also arranged for ventilation.

During the short period which the Institution has been in operation, the heating and ventilation have been found agreeable and satisfactory.

In the office of the Superintendent is placed a standard regulating clock, which, independent of its electrical mechanism, presents some novel features; having two mercurial pendulums so connected and controlled as to vibrate perfectly together, and to act the one upon the other, mutually checking any tendency of either toward irregularity of oscillation.

In the principal hall and in the distant wards are placed the electric companion clocks (five in number), which have a simple mechanism, consisting of a lever which, when lifted and allowed to fall by its own gravity, moves an "escapement," so constructed as to be propulsive, and continuous in its hold upon a single toothed wheel. This wheel and its arbors—which communicate directly with the motion work controlling the differing action of the hour and minute hands—is the substitute for "the train" of a common clock;

therefore requires no pendulum, weights, springs, or winding up; and moves only when magnetism, generated by electricity, is induced in the electro-magnet which acts upon the lever before mentioned.

The system not only secures uniformity of time in the different parts of the Institution, but relieves the Superintendent of the care of many clocks, and the wards of the ticking which marks the seconds of passing time; generally so annoying to the sick or the suffering patients.

Attached to the standard clock is also the patent mechanism which constitutes it an *Electro-Magnetic Watch-Clock.*" By this the perambulations of the night watchman over the premises are legibly recorded, in such manner that the Superintendent may know not only whether the watchman has been vigilant, but also the precise time of his passing through the different parts of the buildings. The apparatus, like the time system, is operated on the same *principle* as that of the Electric Telegraph, the watchman in this case being the operator, simply by turning a key, in different parts of the premises, which act momentarily establishes and again breaks the electric circuit and causes the instrument to record from time to time the presence of the watchman at the different points which his instructions require him to visit.

In concluding this brief history of the City

Hospital, we cannot fail to remember with satisfaction two citizens of Boston, Elisha Goodnow and Lawrence Nichols, whose names will always be associated with the Hospital, as its earliest benefactors; nor can we forbear to express the hope, that an institution with so beneficent a mission, may not depend upon the public purse alone for its maintenance; but that a portion of its endowment may come from those who have no occasion in time of suffering and disease to seek relief beyond their own homes.

ACT AND ORDINANCES.

AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE,

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

SECTION 1. The City of Boston is hereby authorized to erect, establish, and maintain a Hospital for the reception of persons who by misfortune or poverty may require relief during temporary sickness.

SECT. 2. The City Council of said city shall have power to make such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they may deem expedient for the appointment of trustees and all other necessary officers, agents, and servants, for managing the said Hospital.

SECT. 3. Said Hospital shall not be erected or located within three hundred feet of any schoolhouse or church now built.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Acts of 1858, Ch. 113.]

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows : —

SECTION 1. In the month of January, 1863, the City Council shall proceed to elect by concurrent vote eight suitable persons to be a Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, of whom three shall be chosen from the citizens at large, two shall be members of the Board of Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council. The persons elected at large shall hold their offices one for one year, one for two years, and the third for three years, and the members chosen from the City Council for one year, from the first day of said January, and until others are chosen respectively in their places. And after the first election annually in the month of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, there shall be elected in the same manner to be Trustees of said City Hospital, two members of the Board of Aldermen and three members of the Common Council, to hold their offices for one year, and one citizen at large, to hold his office for three years, and until others are chosen respectively in their places. But each of said Trustees shall at all times be subject to

removal from office by the City Council for cause. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in said Board of Trustees by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be reported by the said Board to the City Council, and they shall proceed to fill the same by the choice of another Trustee, in the manner aforesaid, who shall hold his office for the residue of the term for which such member so deceased, resigned, or removed would have held the same. The said Board of Trustees, constituted as aforesaid after each annual election, shall choose a President and a Secretary from their own number, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

SECT. 2. The said Board of Trustees may appoint such consulting and visiting physicians and surgeons as they shall deem expedient; and they may also appoint such subordinate agents, assistants, and domestics as they may consider necessary. They shall prepare all needful rules and regulations for the government and management of said Hospital, and submit the same to the City Council for adoption, and with the approval of said City Council, fix the compensation of the persons employed by them.

SECT. 3. The said Board of Trustees shall elect, annually, in the month of February, and whenever a vacancy may occur, some suitable person as Superintendent of the said Hospital, who shall constantly reside at the Institution. He shall be removable at their pleasure, and shall receive such compensation as the City Council may from time to time determine.

SECT. 4. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, shall have the control of all

departments of the Hospital, of all subordinate officers, attendants, and domestics, of the patients, and the charge of the grounds, buildings, and appurtenances.

SECT. 5. The said Trustees shall also have charge of any building which is or may be established within the city limits, by the City Council, for the admission of patients having the smallpox, or any other infectious disease. And they shall make such rules and regulations for its management and government as they shall deem proper and necessary; subject, however, to the approval of the City Council. And the said Trustees shall carefully guard against the introduction of any cases of infectious disease into any other building under their charge than the one appropriated for the purpose by the City Council.

SECT. 6. The said Board may make all necessary repairs and alterations in the several buildings under their charge, and improvements in the land and grounds connected with the Institution, provided that the expense thereof shall not exceed the amount *previously* appropriated therefor by the City Council. But they shall not make any change in the occupancy of said buildings, without first obtaining the approval of the City Council.

SECT. 7. The City Hospital is established for the reception of those only who require temporary relief during sickness. The Trustees may, however, admit other persons to the Institution, temporarily, when necessity requires; but such persons shall be removed to other appropriate public institutions, as soon as their condition will permit. They may, when compensation therefor is made, afford separate apartments

and more accommodations than those which are customary. Such extra compensation shall be credited to the appropriation for the Hospital.

SECT. 8. Annually, in the month of January, the said Board shall submit to the City Auditor an estimate, in detail, of the expenses of maintaining and conducting the Hospital under their charge, for the year next ensuing ; and the said Board shall expend no greater sum than shall be appropriated or authorized by the City Council. And the said estimate shall be accompanied by a report from the Superintendent upon such matters as they may direct, in reference to the general state of the Institution, the number of its inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, deaths and births therein, during the year, and such other information pertaining to the said Institution as they shall judge to be of public interest.

SECT. 9. All moneys which have been or shall hereafter be received, directly or indirectly, by gift or bequest, for the benefit of the City Hospital, shall, unless conditions are connected with the gift or bequest inconsistent therewith, be received by the Board of Trustees of the said Hospital, and be by them deposited in the city treasury ; and city scrip shall be issued therefor, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said scrip shall be deposited with the Auditor, who shall receive the interest as the same shall become due thereon, and add it to the moneys which shall have been appropriated for the use of the Hospital. And all real estate and other property not converted into money by sale, and all evidences of title thereto, shall be received by the said Board ; and

all such real estate and other property shall be leased, let, or otherwise improved by the said Board of Trustees, and the rent and income thereof added in like manner to the moneys appropriated as aforesaid to the use of the Hospital. All evidences of title thereto shall be deposited with the Auditor.

SECT. 10. All moneys, property, and estate, given or bequeathed to the city, for the use of the Hospital, unless the donors thereof shall have otherwise directed, shall constitute a permanent fund, the principal of which shall not be diminished, and the income of which shall be devoted to the uses of the Hospital.

SECT. 11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital to exercise a careful supervision of all property, funds, and estate given or bequeathed for the use of the Hospital, so as to prevent any loss or diminution of the value thereof; and in the expenditure of the interest and income thereof, they shall in all cases in which conditions or directions have been attached to the gift or bequest, strictly observe and conform to such conditions or directions.

[Ordinance passed December 23, 1862, amended June 24, 1863, and further amended April 5, 1864.]

PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
DEDICATION OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,
MAY 24, 1864.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

I.—INTRODUCTORY BY THE CHOIR.

II.—DELIVERY OF THE KEYS BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

III.—DELIVERY OF THE KEYS BY HIS HONOR THE MAYOR TO THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES.

IV.—RESPONSE OF OTIS NORCROSS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES.

V.—PRAYER BY REV. WILLIAM S. STUDLEY.

VI.—ADDRESS BY THOMAS C. AMORY, JR., ESQ.

VII.—HYMN.

Father of mercies, send thy grace,
All-powerful, from above,
To form in our obedient souls
The image of thy love.

Oh! may our sympathizing breasts
That generous pleasure know,
Kindly to share in others' joy,
And weep for others' woe.

When poor and helpless sons of grief
In deep distress are laid,
Soft be our hearts their pains to feel,
And swift our hands to aid.

On wings of love the Saviour flew,
To bless a ruined race;
We would, O Lord, thy steps pursue,
Thy bright example trace.

BENEDICTION.

PROCEEDINGS.

REMARKS OF ALDERMAN DAVIES, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MR. MAYOR: It becomes my duty, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, to surrender to you, the chief executive officer of this city, these buildings, which have been built by the direction of the City Council for the purpose of a City Hospital. In July, 1861, it was ordered by the City Council, that the Committee on Public Buildings, in concurrence with the Committee on the City Hospital, be directed to build suitable buildings for a City Hospital, in general accordance with the plans of Mr. Bryant, with such modifications as the Hospital Committee shall deem expedient.

The plans were made with the principal front and entrance on Springfield Street; but it was recommended in the Report of the Hospital Committee that it should be changed, and have its front on Harrison Avenue. A considerable time was therefore necessary to make the change in the plans.

The excavation was commenced on the 9th day of September, 1861. All that was done that year was to excavate the ground, drive the piles, and lay a part of the foundations. The work was commenced early the next Spring, and has been constantly prosecuted to the present time.

As a full description and plans of the buildings and grounds, with the names of all the committees who have had charge of them from the commencement, and all the contractors, and the parts of the work performed by each of them, is to be published, it is not necessary for me to give them at this time.

Although there is a considerable work to be done to the grounds and fences, it was thought best by the Trustees to open the buildings at this time.

In behalf of the Committee on Public Buildings, I surrender to you these buildings which have been erected for a City Hospital, and deliver to you the keys which control their entrance.

REMARKS OF MAYOR LINCOLN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In conformity with the proprieties of this occasion, it is my duty, as the official representative of the city, to receive from you the keys of this edifice, and to place them in the hands of those who will hereafter have it in charge, and who will organize within its walls an institution for the relief and bodily comfort of our suffering fellow-men.

The several Committees on Public Buildings under

whose superintendence these walls have been raised, and who have erected from the rough materials which nature has furnished these complete and elegant buildings, have earned by their faithful exertions the gratitude of our whole community, and have reason to be proud of the consummation of their labors.

The character of a community is apt to be judged by the taste and skill displayed in its public buildings ; and the objects to which they are devoted is a sure index of the spirit of the people, and the degree of civilization to which they have attained. The church and the schoolhouse of our rural districts are the symbols of that influence which New England has exercised upon the destinies of this Republic. In larger communities, with a congregated population, new wants are developed, and new necessities are to be met ; and according to the fidelity in meeting these requisitions a municipality is to be honored.

Temples to the heathen gods, with their low and sensual rites, and their bloody sacrifices, — amphitheatres, where wild beasts tore and mangled human beings amid the shouts and exultant cries of an infuriated and gratified populace, — huge structures, like the pyramids of Egypt, built by the unrequited labor of thousands, to immortalize the memory of kings long since forgotten, — such as these are the public buildings of the ancient world. In modern times on the continent of Europe, stately edifices have been raised to excite the admiration of refined taste and culture. In the erection and adornment of cathedrals and churches, genius has exerted itself in the highest departments of art ; but the vast majority of the buildings

which attract the attention of the stranger are built for and enjoyed by the titled few, making the contrast still more visible between the palaces of the nobles and the dwellings of the great mass of the people.

It must be confessed, however, that the most signal architectural triumphs are dependent in a great degree on opulence and wealth. A new community, without the accumulations of capital, has few opportunities to distinguish itself in this department of art; private fortunes cannot afford it, and the only means for its exercise, are in those buildings of a public character, where, as the expense is to be shared by the many, the burden of their cost is comparatively light. As a community increases in wealth and prosperity, its outward sign is manifest in the splendor and elegance of its buildings devoted to the public service. The Capitol at Washington, it is universally admitted, when completed, will be one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, and amply symbolizes the gigantic proportions and boundless resources of our peerless Republic.

Every State of the Union seeks to embody in the edifice where its Legislature meets a representative building, corresponding to the position of its commonwealth and common weal. In a city the parallel holds good; and in harmony with its growth and progress stately edifices and temples rise from the ground and become tangible proofs of its commercial success, and the opulence of its citizens.

Boston has kept pace with its own prosperity in this respect. Hardly a year elapses that does not witness the erection of some new edifice to accommodate the

public wants. And to-day — and appropriately in our time-honored anniversary-week — we are engaged in the dedication of another group of buildings, to become, from the symmetry of their proportions, and the useful purposes to which they are to be devoted, a constant source of pride to our own citizens, and a new object of interest to the stranger.

Allow me, then, Mr. Chairman, to present to you and your colleagues of the Committee on Public Buildings, the thanks of the City Council for your gratuitous labors. Aided by your exertions, our city is graced with another object of municipal concern. It is an additional monument of honor to the architect who designed it, and the Boston mechanics who have labored in its erection. That assiduous care with which some members of your Committee have watched over every portion of the work, from the foundation to its noble dome, should be gratefully remembered by your fellow-citizens, and must be a source of unalloyed satisfaction as long as you feel any sympathy in those objects which have occupied your time and called for the exercise of your talents while you were in the public service. Permit me to congratulate you on the successful consummation of your labors.

And now, Mr. President of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, it is my pleasant duty to present these keys to you, as an emblem of the important trust which is to be placed in your hands, and to be transmitted, we trust, to many generations of successors. The poor, the suffering, the dying are to be solaced by your ministrations. You are to represent, in behalf

of this community, the Good Samaritan, who poured out oil and wine for the bruised and afflicted. But it is in no wayside inn, where you are compelled to leave your unhappy fellow-creature, but a comfortable home, where everything which can ameliorate human suffering, or soothe the couch of pain, is at your disposal. The City Government, with a liberality almost bordering on prodigality, have furnished you with every means which modern science can suggest to assist you in your labors. A situation having all the advantages of sunlight and air, large and well-ventilated apartments, furnished with taste, and even elegance, and wards and beds filled with every comfort which human sympathy and tender interest can devise. You will be assisted by the advice and counsel of some of the most skilful physicians and surgeons which the world can produce: noble men of a noble profession, many of whom we welcome to our own homes in those seasons of severest trials, when we are solicitous for the safety of our loved ones,—Apostolic successors, I might almost say, of that beloved physician who shared in the companionship of the early disciples of our Saviour, and whose record of the Master's life and teaching will endure as long as the world shall stand.

It is your privilege as well as your great and peculiar responsibility at the outset to give a character and position to this Hospital. The system you inaugurate, and the plans you lay out at the start, will have no inconsiderable influence in the success or failure of the Institution. It will be your duty to draw the line between the virtuous poor who have a claim on your sympathy, and the vicious who are suffering the

penalties of their vices. While the wealthy and the middling interest will share in the benefits of the Institution, and contribute, we trust, in a good measure to its support, its principal object is the relief and nourishment of the unfortunate in the humbler walks of life, who, confined in sickness in the narrow apartments of their homes, need better accommodations and more skilful medical attendance than their straightened circumstances will permit them to obtain for themselves. It is not to be a pauper establishment, where the patient will lose his self-respect and self-reliance when admitted as an inmate, but a temporary home, where the worthy can receive that aid which we all, at some time, may require. It will be your duty to give it a name and character among the kindred institutions of its class. Boston has already an enviable position in regard to the standard of its public institutions devoted to education, science, art, literature, and religion; see to it that this new Institution, devoted to the cause of humanity, shall take an elevated rank by the side of its noble compeers. The City Government have a right to expect economy in its management, and a watchful care and guardianship over all its interests. The task is before you, and the blessings of many that were ready to perish will be your exceeding rich reward.

The growth and prosperity of our city cannot be better illustrated than by recalling to mind the particular geographical position where we are now assembled. To minister to our accommodation old Ocean has had to give up her empire, and the fresh and virgin soil of the country has been transferred to our metropolis to give a standing to our footsteps, and to furnish

homes for our people. Within the memory of some who hear me, Boston was connected with the adjoining country on the south by a single highway, which at some times, at high tide, was covered with water. Now, from the shores of the South Bay, whereon this building stands, across to Charles River on the west, is a distance of one and a half miles. A thrifty, happy, and contented population will soon occupy the entire territory. The old parts of the town must be given up to business purposes, and appropriately we dedicate this Institution as one of the glories of the new.

But I must not trespass upon those topics which, with more propriety, belong to my accomplished friend who is to deliver the address on this occasion. His long and valuable services in our Municipal Councils, and his devoted interests in the success of this Institution, have earned him a claim to speak in its behalf.

Take then these keys, Mr. President, in behalf of the Board of Trustees. May their office be the admission of all who have any claims upon your sympathy; and may they forever bar all who would unworthily enjoy the privileges of the Institution, or who would bring disgrace upon its name and fame.

RESPONSE OF OTIS NORCROSS, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MR. MAYOR: As President of the Board of Trustees I receive from you in their behalf these keys, and with them the custody and supervision of the City Hospital.

In behalf of the Trustees I assure you that there shall be no want of attention to our duties. We shall endeavor so to conduct the affairs of the Institution, as to carry out the purposes for which it was erected, and to merit the approbation not only of yourself, but of the City Council and the citizens at large.

The City Ordinance of 1862, relating to the Hospital, required the election during the month of January, 1863, of a Board of eight Trustees. Although the buildings were far from completion, and the Trustees if elected would have no direct voice in their construction, yet the City Council in accordance with the Ordinance made the election at the required time.

The Trustees upon being assured by the Building Committee, that the furnishing of the Hospital would be entrusted to them, immediately appointed a committee to visit the institutions of a similar kind in this and other States, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the best method of conducting hospitals, as well as the modern improvements in furniture and appointments.

The result of these inquiries was very satisfactory, and enabled the Trustees to make many valuable suggestions to the committee on construction, concerning the internal arrangements of the Institution, which will add much to the comfort and convenience of the in-

mates as well as to its economical administration. I desire here, in the name of the Trustees, to thank the gentlemen of the Building Committee, and of the Hospital Committee, for the promptness with which they have responded to our wishes.

In the selection of furniture, the Trustees have endeavored to be as economical as was consistent with the magnitude of the building and the credit of the city.

They were early aware of the importance of selecting a competent Superintendent, who could devote his whole time to the arrangement of the various details under their supervision, and they were fortunate in finding, among their own number, a gentleman who had taken a great interest in the Hospital, and who, being at leisure, upon the request of the Trustees, expressed a willingness to accept the position. Accordingly, a temporary arrangement was made having that end in view. The Trustees are under great obligations to him for many important suggestions and improvements.

They were also impressed with the importance of creating an interest in the Hospital among the medical faculty of the city, and they entrusted to a committee the nomination of a suitable number of Consulting and Visiting Physicians and Surgeons, to form a permanent Board. We are gratified in being able to state that our appointments appear to have given universal satisfaction. We learn with pleasure that these gentlemen have organized themselves under the style of "The Association of Physicians and Surgeons of the City Hospital," and are ready to commence their labors as

soon as the Hospital has patients needing their attentions. The interest so far manifested promises a successful future.

The Trustees were early called upon to deplore the loss of one of the Board of Visiting Physicians. By the death of Doctor John C. Dalton, we were deprived of the counsel and experience of one of the most eminent of his profession. His intention, as expressed to his family and friends, to devote the most of his time and talents to this Hospital, render his decease a serious misfortune, not only to this Institution, but to the citizens of Boston.

Within a few weeks we have again been called upon to mourn the decease of one of our Board of Consulting Physicians. By the decease of Doctor John Ware, we have been deprived of the advice of another of the most practical friends of the Hospital.

The rules and regulations of the principal hospitals of the country have been carefully examined, and a code adapted to our own has been prepared and submitted to the City Council for approval.

It will not be inappropriate here to say a few words in regard to the future of the Hospital, and to give the views of the Trustees as to the purposes for which it has been erected, in order that the public may not be misled by the erroneous title of *Free City Hospital*, which is sometimes given to it. That it will be *free* to a certain extent is very true, but not to the extent such a title would imply.

The act of the Legislature of 1858, reads as follows:—

“The city is hereby authorized to erect and maintain

a Hospital, for the reception of persons who, by misfortune or poverty, may require relief during temporary sickness."

The report of the Committee of the City Council for 1857 says; "It is proper to state that the term City Hospital would probably express better the character and design of the proposed institution than *Free City Hospital*. We would not have this a hospital for the degraded victims of vice and intemperance, or as the home for the hopeless pauper; but we would have it regarded as an asylum for the industrious and honest mechanic and laborer who, by sudden injury or disease, is temporarily prevented from laboring for his own or his family's support, and who, by proper care and medical advice, may have his suffering alleviated and be sooner restored to his health and his family, and be enabled to resume his labors."

In the will of Mr. Elisha Goodnow, who was the first and as yet its most liberal donor, we find written "and by such hospital, I mean an institution similar to the Massachusetts General Hospital, not such public hospital as may be established or maintained in connection with the City Almshouse, or House of Correction, or other municipal establishment for the care and relief of paupers supported by the city."

We find that the City Ordinance relating to this Hospital says, "The City Hospital is established for the reception of those only who require temporary relief, and who upon their restoration will be able to support themselves."

It has never been the intention of the City Council to make this a pauper hospital. The citizens should

realize this fact; and before they make application for the admission of patients, be very sure of the right of the party to be admitted. It will often be difficult to draw the line which separates temporary necessity and pauperism; such cases must be left to the judgment of the Trustees, after they have considered all the circumstances.

Infectious and contagious diseases cannot for the present be admitted; we have no provision for such cases, beyond the requirements of this Hospital, should such diseases make their appearance within its wards. At no distant day separate buildings will doubtless be erected, upon the premises, for the treatment of such patients.

Incurable and chronic cases cannot be received, excepting when the Trustees and Physicians are of opinion that temporary medical treatment will be of essential benefit to the applicant, — otherwise our buildings would soon be permanently full.

The grounds set apart for the use of the Hospital, comprise about seven acres, which will allow ample space for the erection of any additional buildings, which may hereafter be required.

We trust this noble charity, designed to assist the honest, temperate and industrious poor, will attract the attention of many of the men of wealth, in our city and vicinity, and that we may be enabled to add their names to those of Goodnow and Nichols, upon our record of Benefactors.

The Trustees take great pleasure in stating that, in their opinion, this Hospital will compare favorably with

any similar institution in the country, and that the citizens of Boston have reason to be proud of it.

Its support will add considerably to the expense of the city; but the Trustees will endeavor to be as economical in the expenditure as is consistent with humanity and the welfare of the Institution.

ADDRESS,

BY THOMAS C. AMORY, JR.

IN consecrating this Hospital to the Great Being who has given us the means and disposition to erect it, to serve its purpose as we trust for centuries, we should do injustice to our better nature, did we not pause upon their threshold, to express our gratitude. We have indeed cause to be thankful in having this added to the golden circle of charities for which Boston has been long and honorably distinguished. I congratulate you, Sir, as its chief magistrate, and also the members of its City Council, that it is your privilege, as almoners and stewards of your constituents, to transmit to their coming generations so goodly an heritage.

Rather more than three years have elapsed since the superintendence of this Institution, then only in contemplation, was entrusted to a Committee, of which, during my connection with the City Council, I was the appointed Chairman; and having had since the honor to preside over the Board of Trustees, will explain my being permitted, now that its buildings are approaching completion, to participate in their dedication. Far be it from me to claim any credit for their construction, or for the organization of that admirable system of gov-

ernment which promises to prove a model one in its administration. The gentlemen with whom I have been so long and so intimately associated, will admit that my heart has been in the work, and that my best efforts have co-operated with their own in endeavoring to bring it to perfection. But to them be the honor of success.

If in this consummation of a hope long cherished, and now happily realized, we cannot be unmindful of the zeal and public spirit, which have contributed so largely to the result, it would be idle with this noble edifice extending up into the heavens above us, and with their services fresh upon our minds, to attempt to discriminate in praise. This belongs to no exclusive few; but should be generously shared by all who have given us their aid. What has been accomplished is their all-sufficient monument; but permit me, having had favorable opportunities for observation, to bear witness to the fidelity and untiring self-devotion of one and all.

When the corner-stone was laid, no masonic rites, no religious exercises sanctified our labors. Circumstances not to be controlled compelled these accustomed and appropriate ceremonials to be deferred. But to-day we have made amends in invoking the blessing of God upon the future usefulness of this Institution. Our people, our whole people, all that especially constitutes us an enlightened, charitable, religious community, having through their constituted authorities constructed this Hospital, now consecrate it upon the altar of Christian humanity. If in gloom and despondency we laid its foundations; if in uncertainty and tribulation we have erected its walls; what more suitable oblation can we now offer, with grateful hearts, when we are again per-

mitted the hope of possessing our country undiminished, — our liberties unimpaired ?

If comparatively few generations of men have passed since our puritan fathers first planted themselves on these then sterile coasts, we have every reason to be proud of the record they have left us. When we recall the various vicissitudes, the peculiar hardships of their lot, their many perils by land and sea, we understand how their principal strength was in that trust, and which they constantly exhibited in praise and prayer. What period of their eventful history but brought experiences to improve and to elevate ? When we remember their wise and virtuous magistrates, the noble men and women whose names come down to us in every household embalmed in deeds of charity, the long succession of pure and pious clergymen, who, if intolerant of opinion, encouraged their people to every good work, we recognize the seed that was sown in the fruit ripening around us, in institutions for the supply of every want, for the relief of suffering, for the moral training as well as physical comfort of their inmates. Each successive year but strengthens the assurance that we are not degenerate, that we are still true to our traditions, that Boston is pre-eminently a Christian city ; and that the event which we this day celebrate, in no pharisaical spirit, occupies a most appropriate place in her annals.

It is worthy of note that, before the Christian era, such foundations as this, or indeed any other for charitable purposes, were wholly unknown. The Jew drove the leper into the wilderness to perish. Consideration for human weakness formed no part of heathen morality.

It was from our Saviour's teachings, inculcated by precept and example, that sprang the universal sense of obligation to minister to the necessities of the poor and feeble. Lazarettos and hospitals, with other kindred charities, clustered under the shelter of the Church, and before the Reformation their charge was the special duty of the priests. In Protestant countries, while private benevolence is ever on the alert, it has become the settled policy and adopted law, that the public shall accord a reasonable measure of relief to all that need.

Wherever the cross is recognized as the emblem of life and hope of immortality, spacious edifices, raised at public expense or by private contribution, throw open their doors to all who will receive their benefits. Whatever the form in which humanity is afflicted, whether orphan helplessness or the infirmities of age, whether it be the mind, the conscience, or appetite that is disordered, for all there is a refuge or a cure. And for such as those, for whose alleviation we have erected these walls, how infinitely and variously has beneficence provided. In the old world and in the new, wherever an enlightened philanthropy has fostered a sense of this sacred duty, liberal endowments, scientific care and angel ministrations have smoothed the pillow of disease. In London, where the hospitals are almost exclusively private foundations, monuments of individual munificence, and under private administration; in Paris, where they derive a support from the public, and are under government control, beds in proportion far more numerous than in any of our own cities, are at the disposal of the sick. A century ago our own Franklin aided to found a hospital in the home of his adoption, and later the

great commercial metropolis of the Continent established another ; but a long period was destined to elapse before either could compare in completeness with those everywhere to be found in the great capitals of Europe.

There alone, sixty years ago, could an aspirant for proficiency in medical science, acquire experience to accomplish himself for his honored career. There the present head, by universal suffrage, of our faculty,* laid the deep and broad foundations of that professional knowledge, which have made him so pre-eminently useful to our community, of which, in a ripe old age, with a mind in pristine vigor, he still remains one of the most distinguished ornaments. In returning to his native land, his earnest desire was to secure for his own countrymen similar advantages for instruction, and for the relief of unnecessary suffering. He estimated aright the cost, but still had faith in the generosity of the affluent. His professional associates, and prominently among them Dr. Warren, a name in three generations distinguished for surgical skill and for private worth, lent their cordial co-operation. The Embargo, and the war, compelled delay, but, when returning peace again encouraged effort, the needed means were supplied with the utmost promptitude. The State gave the Province House, and established the Life Office ; near eighty thousand dollars were contributed in three days through ward organizations ; and it is said that, at a meeting of wealthy citizens round a convivial board in Bowdoin Square, more than twenty thousand dollars were subscribed.

* Dr. James Jackson.

It was not alone the cure of the sick, but the care of the insane for which they were providing; and in little more than ten years from the date of the charter in 1811, both institutions, that in Boston and that in Somerville, were in successful operation.* Ever since, these foundations have been cherished objects for the bounty of the opulent, more than a million and a half of dollars having been given or bequeathed for their support. Many an interesting anecdote might be gleaned in connection with their early history, did our time permit. In one instance where a favorite servant fell ill of a fatal disease, Dr. Jackson, the family physician, advised her removal to the Hospital, where she could receive attentions which her situation demanded more effectively and economically than in a private house. Here she was frequently visited by her employer, who was so well satisfied with the management, and convinced of the good it was effecting, that, soon after, he left one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the Institution, one branch of which still bears his name.

If physicians, familiar with the want of proper medical care in the dwellings of the poor, can best appreciate the value of ample hospital accommodation, if all of us have had occasion to provide for persons having such claims upon our compassion, individuals relieved often feel an especial sense of obligation for the benefits conferred. This was conspicuously illustrated in a memorable incident in our annals, forming a golden

* It is recorded, and may serve for encouragement, if our beds are not immediately in requisition, that the first patient was received at the Hospital on the third day of September, 1821, and that there was no other application before the twentieth.

link between us and the parent institution, the augury, as we hope, of continued good fellowship in the promotion of their common objects. Our earliest benefactor, after wandering over many seas, and enduring beyond the reach of professional aid the most cruel sufferings, was the first to be operated upon in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Grateful for the tender assiduities of the eminent surgeon in charge, and for his subsequent immunity from pain, a quarter of a century later he gave the larger part of his estate towards the foundation of this City Hospital.

When the Massachusetts Hospital was established, our population consisted of about forty-five thousand souls; when it doubled, the dimensions of the building were enlarged in the same proportion, and now that we number as many again, it is reasonable that as much additional accommodation shall be provided.

Our extended limits, as well as a growing impression that small hospitals, if of sufficient capacity for classification and efficient control, are more convenient to the public, probably induced Mr. Goodnow, instead of adding to the funds of the elder foundation, to provide for another; and his bequest was conditional on its location in the Eleventh Ward or at South Boston, where, when he made his will, he was residing. This instrument bears date the twelfth of July, 1849, a few weeks after the opening of the temporary wooden building on the Fort Hill Mall for the reception of cholera patients. At the time, this mysterious malady was again sweeping through the cities of our land, and of six thousand that experienced here its infectious influence, more than six hundred perished. This fearful visitation,

and the obvious necessity of more adequate preparation against its possible recurrence, no doubt influenced in some measure the testator in this disposition of his property.

The physicians, under whose efficient direction and care the Fort Hill Hospital had been erected and conducted, and among them with paramount claim to grateful acknowledgment Dr. Clark and Dr. Buckingham, made an appeal, in the autumn of that year, to the City Council for the erection of a more permanent structure. The views of Dr. Clark, submitted later, as city physician, to the government, for its information, were many of them substantially incorporated in the plan eventually adopted. In 1856, a memorial forcibly representing the urgent want of more ample provision for the sick poor, prepared by one of our trustees, Dr. William R. Lawrence, was presented to the Mayor, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, who recommended the subject to public attention in his annual address in 1857. Other medical gentlemen of the highest rank in their profession, petitioned in aid. The Committee appointed for its consideration, of which Hon. Joseph M. Wightman was chairman, reported in favor of vigorous measures. The building originally constructed and used for a Lying-in-Hospital on Springfield Street, afterwards occupied by the Female Medical College, and now as a Discharged Soldiers Home, was purchased; and an act 1858, ch. 115, authorizing the city to establish a hospital procured from the General Court. A clause, inserted at the instance of neighbors needlessly alarmed, that the institution should not be within three hundred feet of any church or schoolhouse then built, prevented the use of

the estate purchased for the purpose intended. Not discouraged by this disappointment, the project was continued in charge of able committees, and although prior to 1861 nothing had been accomplished but the selection of the present location, it ceased not to form in some of its relations a prominent topic for deliberation and discussion.

When the charge devolved upon our Committee, we had every reason to believe, from the prevailing sentiments of the City Council, that we were expected to proceed, without delay, to the erection of the buildings. Still, prudence as well as propriety, suggested that our Board of legally constituted medical advisers should be consulted as to the actual need. Assembled together, each in turn, without hesitation, and with a full and unreserved expression of opinion, encouraged immediate action. Later, when the dark clouds of civil discord, which had so long lowered over our political horizon, had broken, and the fall of Sumter, the disaster of Bull Run, filled with dismay every breast for the future of our country, one at least of their number thought we should reserve our resources for the more pressing exigences of the war. These considerations were respectfully weighed by the Committee, who concluded that if the war were protracted, the proposed institution would be useful, if not for the reception of the wounded, for the numerous cases of chronic disease produced by exposure in the field. Steps, moreover, had already been taken, from which it was not easy to recede.

The responsibility of selecting a location had been assumed by our predecessors, but doubts had arisen if this were of all others the one to be preferred. A site

on solid ground, more central, more elevated, and nearer to the sea, seemed more eligible, if to be obtained. But to each and every spot were found objections, outweighing any advantage it possessed. Finally discouraged, we returned to our earlier choice. Here we had ample space. The public domain of seventy acres could well spare one tenth of its area for so sacred a purpose. Indeed, this consecration of a part to be covered with handsome edifices, and adorned with flowers and shrubs, would enhance the value of the rest. Representations were made to the Land Commission, that the size of the lot might not meet the future requirements of the Hospital, and the location was enlarged to double the extent originally appropriated.*

Meanwhile, many of our most eminent architects, after devoting several weeks to the elaboration of designs for the building, submitted them in competition for the premium and for adoption. With so much for encomium, in their elegance of form, graceful decoration, and convenience of arrangement, selection was difficult. Others than that finally adopted, had strong claims upon our preference. After long study and reflection, and successively rejecting those least suited to

* Should the South Bay be used to any extent as a receptacle for sewage, like the Back Bay it will soon become a nuisance, and find its way into the State coffers for the advantage of every part of the Commonwealth but Boston. But if enlarged and excavated throughout, as it has been in part, six feet below low-tide level, and retained as a tidal reservoir for the preservation of Fort Point Channel and its wharves, this ornamental basin will add to the attractiveness and salubrity of the whole neighborhood; its margin devoted to the useful arts, and kept free from all that are offensive, will be of value for trade and industry; and its breezes freshened by the tides, bring health and cure to our patients. Let neither State nor City Government permit its destruction.

our purpose, the Committee and their advisers coincided with remarkable unanimity upon the plan of Mr. Bryant. In its preparation, he had extensively availed himself of the suggestions of Dr. Clark as to the elevation and general disposition of the pavilions and several apartments. What especially recommended this to our choice, was, that all parts of the wards were abundantly exposed to sun and air.

Upon our representation, the City Council gave the requisite authority in concurrence to the committees on the Hospital and Public Buildings. After the settlement of conflicting opinions, the accepted plan was carefully rearranged, so that the group of buildings should front towards Harrison Avenue; and, before the close of the year, the piles were driven and the contracts signed. The low price of labor and materials, and high premiums on City Stock when sold, both told in favor of the city.

In the original estimates, no allowance had been made for that massive stone-work beneath the surface, indispensable in raising the basement to a safe grade above the tide, or for that system of heating and ventilation, now becoming more and more generally adopted, wherever large numbers of persons are congregated under the same roof. Nor did we include our beautiful dome, one of the noblest architectural ornaments of the city, which, while suited to the dignity of a public edifice of this nature, is a constant source of delight to every beholder. Large as has been the cost, there has been little profit to any, and loss to a few; and the annual expenditure of one hun-

dred thousand dollars has imposed no heavy burden on the public treasury.

Were we permitted, with our present experience, to recommence our task, the control would be left with a single committee, and to fewer minds. Frequently differences of opinion and misapprehension of our respective rights and powers, threatened serious interruption. This was an unavoidable consequence of the adopted plan, which still had the important recommendation of securing for its successful accomplishment a great variety of information and ability, and of enlisting the vigilant supervision of a large number of the City Council. With so many to be considered and consulted, it is remarkable that so great a degree of harmony prevailed. But one generous spirit seemed to animate all in perfecting the plans, expediting the construction, and securing the best material and workmanship at a moderate cost. Time and toil were cheerfully yielded, at the sacrifice of private interests and personal ease, by members of the committees, whose counsels were valuable beyond price.

If the progress made has ever disappointed expectation, it must be borne in mind that with the exception of the piles under the walls, driven about thirty feet in depth, and placing in position some portion of the rough stone foundation, no part of the building was commenced before the spring of 1862. Consequently but little more than two years have been consumed in construction. The rally of the North to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, only more general and enthusiastic with every discouragement, the increasing demand for skilled

workmen to provide our navy and army with vessels and munitions of war, enhanced wages and diminished the supply of mechanical labor. Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the despatch has rarely been equalled in any structure, of the like magnitude; and delays which at the moment provoked impatience, proved of advantage in hardening and maturing the work as it advanced, and affording opportunity for many improvements.

Much remains to be accomplished. Years must elapse before all parts of the design will be brought to the degree of perfection originally contemplated. Whatever is absolutely indispensable to efficient discipline, or exacted by good taste or decorum, will not be delayed. Preliminary measures have already been taken for a substantial enclosure, for isolated apartments for offensive diseases, for grading and decorating the grounds. Gardens in due season will be laid out and planted for the recreation of convalescents. Roses and lilachs, the splash of fountains and the warble of birds, will make that exercise agreeable which is essential to speedy cure, and for which our ample space will admit of walks of sufficient length. Should the open corridors connecting the buildings be closed with glass, and made comfortable in the cooler weather with steam, patients whose frames are not sufficiently reinvigorated to brave the open air, surrounded by plants and objects of art, and for a while removed from the confinement and monotony of the wards, will then be cheered and amused.

Since our municipal organization, the construction of buildings for educational, charitable, and economical

purposes, has kept pace with our growth, the government having been exceedingly liberal for every need, except for its own accommodation. Even this exception will soon be removed by the magnificent structure now in process of erection. These buildings are adapted to our wants, and their cost should not be regretted. Our debt, independent of the expenditure for water works, on which the revenue more than pays the interest, but little exceeds three millions of dollars, about equal to one year's city expenditure, not far from one per cent upon our valuation. Indeed, had provision been seasonably made in central positions, for military, market, and other similar uses, more respect would have been paid to this wise policy. We trust that a liberal proportion of our municipal outlay will ever be for permanent works of utility, for public buildings, not only substantial but ornamental; that our modern Athens may have its apples of gold in pictures of silver, and be as distinguished for its material beauty as for its achievements in art, literature, and science, for its religious culture and charitable contributions. Be it ever remembered, in connection with our history, that there has not been a single vote in opposition, or objection made to any appropriation for the Hospital. But it has been from the beginning, and no doubt will continue, an object of affectionate regard with the City Council.

If not yet complete, our buildings and arrangements conform very generally to the hygienic and sanitary rules laid down by the highest authorities in Europe upon Hospital construction; they have been pronounced by some of our own most competent judges to be the best upon this continent; and we may well flatter

ourselves that we possess an institution of no ordinary excellence. Under our experienced Board of Control, with our well-selected medical attendants, our admirably qualified Superintendent, with a system of Rules and Regulations, elaborated after long deliberation with the utmost care, I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the favorable auspices under which, by the blessing of Providence, we open these halls.

Let us hope that by a generous use of them we shall continue to deserve that blessing. The Statute authorizes the establishment of a hospital for the reception of "persons who, by misfortune or poverty, may require relief during temporary sickness." The bequest of Mr. Goodnow is limited to an Institution similar to the Massachusetts, to be suitably endowed, but not for the relief of paupers supported by the city. These provisions are sufficiently explicit, and, by a reasonable construction, should embrace all of our inhabitants whose complaints are not of a permanent character. We have no paupers supported by the city outside of the Institutions. All who prefer toil to dependence, or who when well subsist upon their own resources, should be suffered, under proper limitations, to use these wards.

But the respectable poor, virtuous, neat and well-conducted, should not be subjected to daily intercourse with the profligate, who, by intemperance and vicious indulgence, have degraded themselves to the level of the brute; whose unseemly habits, profane and rude conversation, would soon drive all others away. For their convenience these apartments were never intended, but both City and State have made other provision.

The government should be firm in declining to receive them, in compelling their removal when inadvertently admitted. Its duty to the public, from whose treasury these buildings have been erected, imposes the obligation that they shall be used for their legal purpose, and that the children's bread shall not be misapplied. Its decrees may often involve considerations not to be explained or communicated, and should be final without question or appeal.

Should the benefits of the Institution be confined to such alone as have acquired or inherited a legal settlement; it would remain much of the time untenanted. Whoever are familiar with Boston and its people, know well that there are but few of this class who do not prefer the privacy of their own dwellings, and the attendance of their own kindred, to any advantage to be gained from the best scientific care in a hospital. This feeling is deeply seated, and prevailed extensively in Massachusetts in the early days of hospital experience. One of our former governors, who had held the highest federal offices at home and abroad, who gave to the University its largest bequest, meeting with an accident in the street from which he narrowly escaped with his life, insisted, in order to remove this prejudice, upon being carried to the Hospital. His example may have had its effect. But we doubt if many of our own people, born in Boston, when tolerably comfortable at home, will go, when ill, among strangers to be cured.

This great emporium of commercial and social activity to the Commonwealth and surrounding States, has expanded with the national life far beyond any natural laws of development. Its wealth and position

have attracted from sea and shore, as from distant lands, not the magnates of our exchange alone, or our professional celebrities, but the great mass of our industry, enterprise, and thrift. Our own youth, as they reach maturity, seek more encouraging theatres of action abroad, or where the days lengthen in the West; and strangers in lineament and language swarm to our busy hive, where there is work for all. Whoever dwells within our limits should share our privileges, as well as bear our burdens, and this noble charity will fail of its intent should it not, while considerate of every prejudice, treat with the same impartial tenderness all sects, colors, and nationalities.

It was the often expressed opinion of the early advocates for the establishment of this Institution, that young men and women from other towns or States, engaged here in earning their livelihood, would derive from it the principal advantage. Their meagre recompense furnishes no supplies for illness. They reside in crowded dwellings, whose proprietors, by rigid economy, just meeting their own obligations, cannot afford to be generous. In cold rooms, with unsuitable nourishment, they are often driven to distant homes to perish. Their toil contributes to our prosperity; they form an important part of our population; many among them, in the future, will be the most useful members of our society. They would seem, of all others, entitled, by a liberal interpretation of the statute, to enjoy its benefits, — care of course being taken to secure a just reimbursement when authorized by law. Travellers at public houses, when overtaken by disease, away from family and friends, are also objects

of compassion ; and for them are arranged in the central building, commodious apartments, where every comfort and luxury, within their means to purchase, will be supplied.

Were the roofs of a great city once removed, and we were permitted to witness all the aches and agonies that rack our fellow-mortals ; could we realize, as we walk the crowded thoroughfares, how few of those we meet are free from corporal infirmities, life would lose half its charm. Yet how much of this suffering might be prevented or relieved. If no good caliph wanders under our stars, with succor or bezants for those who need, Christian charity should never rest, so long as it may at least alleviate the ill it cannot cure. How many are condemned to bear, through long and painful years, bodily afflictions, without hope this side the tomb. Could such as these be welcomed, for a while, within these walls, and learn how, when again at home, to mitigate their pains, much useless sorrow might be saved.

For years over all our land will be left the footprints of this insane Rebellion, its desolating mark throughout our habitations. The poignancy of recent bereavement, the wail of woe refusing to be comforted, may give place to chastened, hallowed pride in the heroic dead. The veteran will glory in his scars, in the national emblem retrieved from dishonor, by his valor and his blood. Yet if since Eden, strife has been the penalty of man, if a great people must have a great and eventful history, if warfare be the appointed discipline of nations, its consequences are still to be deplored. Already more than a million cases have thronged our

army wards. The maimed and crippled haunt our daily paths. Shattered constitutions will long plead and not in vain for our softest couch, our choicest ointments, and even now, should no place be elsewhere left for that vast host that forms war's latest harvest, many may find it here and not exclude those for whose especial use these buildings were erected.

To the wan mother, who has wasted what remained to her of strength in tears for the lost objects of her love ; for once vigorous manhood, now prostrate in its prime, to whose impoverishment, perhaps embittered by exile, death would be but a too welcome guest ; for the noble boy, doubly endeared by parental solicitude, who may yet, perhaps, be snatched from an untimely doom, when they lie down here on their sick-beds, to live or die, as Heaven in its mercy may decree, there should be kindly yielded every solace of a home. For those fearful casualties, to which we are all of us at any time exposed, these wards should open their doors both day and night. The workman fearlessly exposing himself to the perils of his craft, any individual sustaining bodily harm amidst the turmoil and confusion of our busy life, is entitled to the kindest care. Homeless wanderers about our streets, whose misfortunes are aggravated by disease, should be provided with temporary shelter. Indeed, we trust wherever removal to the islands or the almshouses would be a hardship, our sterner policy will bow to the gentler instincts of humanity.

Dread of contagion, demoralizing all sense of consanguinity or obligation, has yielded to the advance of science. Still, it is generally admitted that miasmata

or exhalations from infected bodies taint the atmosphere, and where there exists susceptibility, communicate disease. Measles, mumps, and similar affections, universal heirlooms of our nature, hid in its bud and thrown off with its expansion, and working it free from liability to their recurrence, will rarely have occasion to cross our threshold. But the great scourges of our race, variola, scarlatina, typhus, and various cutaneous afflictions, treated abroad promiscuously in public wards, should neither be left in crowded dwellings to fester and corrupt, nor permitted to strike consternation here, or in families near by. Gathered into separate buildings, everywhere and at all times permeated by fresh currents of air, to be drawn off and divested of impurities by passing through burning flames, they will be rendered harmless, and every reasonable apprehension of their spreading be removed.

Consumption, paralysis, spinal maladies, and others usually pronounced incurable, may be rapid in their work or painfully protracted. Professional experience may conjecture probabilities, but not determine. If there is possibility of substantial relief from temporary care, they fall within the statute, but the Board must decide each case upon its merits. The general average of hospital treatment is about thirty days, and prolonged and helpless suffering would occupy space intended for a different purpose. We undoubtedly need, and eventually may hope, to possess distinct establishments for paralysis and chest diseases, for those who are bedridden or decrepid from other bodily infirmities. Let us hope, that that wisdom, which presides over our numerous public and private institutions, will soon see

the importance of acting in unison, and of apportioning their respective fields of usefulness, so as to secure to every grief its suitable asylum.

There are others to whom it is to be wished that these gates may not be forever closed. One objection to many against recourse to hospital treatment is that they must be deprived of the attendance of their own physicians. If this indulgence could be permitted at the discretion of the Board, and at once withdrawn when tending to evil, the usefulness of the Institution might be enlarged.

A numerous and intelligent portion of our people believe in the views of Hahnemann, that what produces disease will cure it, and that there are specifics of which infinitesimal doses will restore the health, however much disturbed. They have requested part of our buildings for their patients and practice, under charge of their own physicians. The petitioners are men of character, tax-payers, entitled to consideration; but such radical differences of professional opinion exist between their practitioners and the regular faculty, that any attempt to combine both methods of cure under the same roof, must inevitably lead to contention. Far better for the city treasury to contribute at some future day in aid of a separate establishment.

Electricity, hydropathy, hot and cold, mild and heroic, Thompsonianism, Indian herbs and simples, all have their advocates as sovereign remedies, as universal panaceas. Some even have faith, as modes of cure, in clairvoyance, mesmerism, spiritualism, and manifold other popular fallacies. The proposed practice here,

while sanctioned by the government, will be that taught in our University, followed by the larger number of our faculty, and by the leaders of professional science in all civilized countries. Our medical board are competent to determine the efficacy of new methods, and sufficiently independent to put them to practical use when approved. If in a popular institution all opinions are to be treated with respect, the authorities as constituted are responsible and must decide what can be safely adopted. When, in their judgment, baths, electric currents, or patent medicines, will soothe pain, or drive away peccant humors from the blood, no bias or preconceived notion will be permitted to stand in the way of their application. Patients requiring other treatment than that provided here must seek it somewhere else.

We need feel but little apprehension that our wards will remain idle. We trust that no calamity will ever crowd them as were those of the Hotel Dieu, of Paris, the oldest hospital of Europe, now being demolished, which a century ago contained, with its twelve hundred beds, sometimes more than four thousand patients. But should we be spared the scourge of war near home, cholera or other epidemics may again revisit us. If, in our temperate zone, and with our present sanitary precautions, the smallpox, and the plague, or pestilence in shapes as malignant and appalling, which in other climes and ages have depopulated cities, are no longer to be dreaded, Pandora's box is not yet exhausted. Disorders numberless will still defy prevention, and harass our poor bodies from the cradle to the grave. Within a few years, six hospitals have been es-

tablished here, or greatly enlarged, and all their beds are in request. A city so affluent as Boston may well be provided in advance of present wants, and prepared for exigencies that may come when least expected.

These buildings now at the extreme limits of our population, will soon be in the midst of a crowded neighborhood. Ascend our cupola when the sun is bright and the tide full, the pleasant scene around and beneath wings the imagination into a future, not far remote. Easy communication with Dorchester Bay for drainage and perhaps for navigation, long blocks of houses approaching completion, numerous works devoted to the useful arts, remind us of our rapid growth. All this territory converging to one centre, and bound by common interests, must become compact, homogeneous, one municipality. No natural barrier prevents consolidation, and as our commercial consequence in the view of distant merchants, when they seek a market for their merchandise, depends in some measure on our reputed wealth and numbers, the liberal use of these halls may become another argument with our sister city, as well as with ourselves, in favor of annexation. But whether united or separated, it would be churlish to refuse to neighboring places, or to other parts of the Commonwealth, space within our walls not needed for our own inhabitants.

Should their reception involve the construction of additional buildings, with due equivalents, this will be no disadvantage. Pavilions corresponding to our present wings would give opportunity for better classification, for separating sexes, ages, and conditions, maladies that may annoy or be offensive. Persons who are

sensitive should be spared from the ravings of delirium, the susceptible and timid saved from the terrors of contagion, the innocence of childhood from contamination even more to be dreaded. Humanity casts a veil round life trembling at its fountain, lulls to the repose which renews its vigor, shrouds with solemn stillness the couch on which it is ebbing away forever. The quiet pervading these chambers of the sick is ever impressive, but the restlessness of fever, the moan of pain, even the gliding form and muffled tread may at times disturb. Rooms sufficiently numerous for all forms and stages of disease, afford facilities for cure, desirable when prudence justifies the cost.

Any considerable increase of numbers, rendering imperative such an extension, will warrant the continued residence on the premises of a physician, familiar with practice, who without interfering with the treatment prescribed by the regular medical attendants can decide questions of detail, constantly occurring in critical cases, to the great comfort and safety of the patients. Recovery often depends upon the instant application of powerful remedies, a responsibility not to be assumed without experience, and for three fourths of each day no other physician will be within call but the resident graduates. In the night season in a large city, the victims of violence from vice or intemperance, are more numerous than by day, and frequently must be operated upon forthwith for the preservation of life. Moreover, in ascertaining the propriety of admitting applicants, a duty is to be performed demanding a thorough knowledge of the symptoms of numberless complaints, and which does not properly fall within

the province either of the graduates or attending physicians.

The disorder of the applicant may be contagious, chronic, or incurable, better cared for at home or in some other hospital; perhaps with some simple remedy, some slight operation, employments may be resumed on which the family bread is dependent. Dispensary may serve as well as hospital treatment, and will be extended here, at stated times, to the needy. Provision is made for this in other sections of the city, but to be very useful to busy toil, should be close at hand. When we reflect how often the households of the poor are thrown into confusion by pain or other bodily disability, what sacrifices of personal comfort and usefulness, what heavy burdens on society from pauperism and mendicancy are prevented by the timely check of disease, we know how to value our good Samaritans. But shame to him who has abundant means and does not pay his physician. The supply of science and skill are proportionate to their reward, and he wrongs the public who withholds the recompense in his power to pay, either for medical counsel or hospital care. Practical wisdom, professional experience, incessant vigilance, must be the three-headed Cerberus at our gates to protect us from imposition, and to keep out of our beds those who ought not to be here.

Established precedent, immemorial usage cannot be easily should not be lightly disturbed, and yet if religious exercises are appropriate in halls of instruction or legislation, they surely cannot be out of place among the sick and the dying. The wards of St. Luke's com-

municate with the chapel, and the sacred language of praise and supplication, mingled with choral harmonies, are daily wafted to the bedside of those inclined to devotion. Catholic rites, where requested, have been always administered in our other hospitals, and will be here; but the institution recently endowed by the pious benevolence of the late Mr. Carney, was founded for the express purpose of securing to his own persuasion the consolations of religion. With our entire liberty and toleration, and numerous differences of conviction and faith, no form would escape cavil; but as we all worship the same Supreme Being, and believe in the Divine mission and revelation of the Saviour as our guide and comforter, passages can undoubtedly be selected from the Scriptures, and modes of expression devised, not justly objectionable to any reasonable Christian. May we not hope that in some future extension of our buildings a chapel will be constructed, connected with wards for such as take pleasure in stated and social devotional observances?

Attached to some of the more recent English and French hospitals are retreats for convalescence in the country or by the sea. Neither our climate nor circumstances render necessary for us any such appendage. But removal from ward routine when no longer required, would in many cases lead to more rapid restoration. In the event of enlargement, apartments should be arranged for this use, and suitable regulations established. Possibly, when the march of improvement reaches our public institutions, separating poverty and vice, within the precincts appropriated to the worthy poor, may be found change of air, diet, and

ADDRESS.

exercise for convalescents, when recommended by their physicians.

Pathological cabinets, wax preparations of the different parts of the human organization, a library of medical works for reference are of daily use for the treatment of the sick, and should be collected as expeditiously as may be found practicable. These wants can only be in part supplied by purchase; but we may safely rely upon the freewill offerings of individuals and kindred charities possessed of duplicates for much valuable aid.

But we must not be impatient. Defects as discovered will be remedied, and improvements not now within our foresight to anticipate will be suggested as time develops their need. Our six large wards, with the smaller apartments attached, will in all probability answer every purpose for years. While they are made useful to their utmost capacity, for the reception of every case that can with propriety be admitted, we may feel assured that the Institution is administered in that spirit of charity on which it should rest as a foundation.

With the best of intentions, this spirit of charity may be often at fault. Patients at times should be diverted from their bodily ailments. Occupation in preventing fever or insuring sleep is of more avail than drugs. Books and work and means for recreation should be liberally supplied, and the visits of their friends and relatives, of the clergy, where they are religiously disposed, should be encouraged.

All the hours of hospital life are not necessarily tedious or without their enjoyments. The beams of the morning bring to it their cheer, the gathering dusks

of twilight, a serene repose. Periodical seasons of refreshment, daily news and correspondence, the professional round, the official inspection vary its monotony. Friends drop in to gossip, some good soul lends vocal charm to lyric or romance. Sympathy with others dulls the consciousness of pain, dispels despondency. Companionship, mutual interchange of courtesy and kindness, incidents of arrival and departure, events which in that little world rise almost to historical importance, occupy attention, and the day flits by on wings of gossamer. When the night shuts in, and light subdued flings phantom shadows round these murky halls, sleep comes with dreams, or to the vigil reveries of home, of past experience, or of future hope.

The tempers of men are as various as the leaves of the forest. In health, and under social restraints, they betray many a trait that is displeasing. In serious illness, the well-regulated, sustained by an unfaltering trust, are but the more gentle and tractable, and submit with resignation to what is not to be avoided. Others, when fretted by twinges of pain, or excited by fever, become querulous, unreasonable, exacting. Tact and firmness, united with an imperturbable amiability, are requisite to tolerate their caprices when harmless, to quiet and control ebullitions of feeling which are prejudicial to themselves and disagreeable to their neighbors. Nurses, as accomplished as Mary and Rebecca Taylor, at the Massachusetts, as the excellent women who for years have devoted their gratuitous services at St. Luke's,—“ who possess the essential qualifications of obedience, presence of mind, cheerfulness, sobriety, patience, forbearance, judgment, kindness of heart, a light

delicate hand, a gentle voice and quick eye," and others that might be indefinitely added, — may not be easily procured ; but where there is sense and religious principle there will soon be little to learn.

Deviations from usual modes of management, where experience elsewhere warrants, may well be tested. If there be no immediate hope of our wards being under other charge than that of paid nurses, time will determine what can be achieved by our medical staff and enlightened Board. One principal duty of woman is tending the sick, the wounded soldier has especial claim upon her sympathy, and she is ever prompt to meet these sacred obligations. When the three great powers of Europe settled down in the trenches of Sebastopol, for a sanguinary and exhausting strife, the spirit of holiness in Florence Nightingale and her companions hovered about the pillows of the victims, anticipating every want, assuaging the anguish from the battle-field by the shadow on the wall.

In this, our vital struggle for national existence, from the abodes of affluence as from the humble cot, hundreds of generous-hearted women have cheerfully braved perils and privations, proving by perseverance, notwithstanding discouragement, that principle, as well as inclination, were in their work. Should the Supreme Disposer of events restore peace to the land, with our Union and constitutional liberties preserved, there will be many a one who has gone from amongst us willing to lend an Institution like this the benefit of her experience. She will have learnt that there is something in life better worth than ease. Without sacrificing the social refinements and recreations, she will have earned

a double right to enjoy, or losing that cheerfulness which is the grace of womanhood, she will gladly pursue a course of usefulness, in which she has found her truest happiness. When we dwell upon some lovely being who has deserted the halls of gayety to moisten the parched lip, or soothe to rest the aching head, we are irresistibly reminded of the familiar lines in *Marmion* : —

Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
So fickle, coy, and hard to please ;
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made ;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou !

In Italy, as one of our former mayors, the founder of the school at Westboro' informs us, in his interesting work upon that country, persons of the highest rank and condition employ themselves in these pious offices. From the early dawn of Christianity, women under its inspiration have associated for the care of the sick. In the fourth century the community at Bethlehem of Paula daughter of the Gracchi ; in the seventh, the Hospitallers of Paris and Beguines of Flanders ; in the thirteenth, the Grey Sisters, enrolling royalty on its throne with the lowliest of the lowly ; in the fifteenth, the societies of Martha, sister of Lazarus, and of Elizabeth, the saintly Queen of Hungary ; in the seventeenth, the Sisters of Charity, reorganized by Vincent de Paul and Louise Legras, now twelve thousand in number, either with or without religious vows or profession, have made this their vocation. Nor Catholics alone, but many a Protestant Evangeline

in sober garb, with aspect holy, recalls from death or cheers the passing spirit at its gates. In our own day, a bright light from Kaiserswerth sheds far and wide the wisdom of its teachings, and even here across the broad Atlantic is felt its mild effulgence. I care not to profane with praise our heavenly minded women, who have consecrated their youth and all earthly joys to this sacred calling. We have no calendar, but the beauty of their lives, the daily incense of grateful hearts below, their inscription in the book of life above, will be their guerdon. Let us hope that their example will be emulated for our benefit, that the art of nursing may be made a study, and its blessings carried home to every household. If the strict discipline, indispensable in a public institution like this, prohibits so great an innovation, unless by degrees and at a distant day, if there exist present obstacles and prejudices in the way of its adoption, we doubt not that in time these will all be surmounted.

Disinterested zeal for the relief of human misery inspires a sentiment for which admiration is but a cold expression. How can we sufficiently commend the generous devotion of our medical board, who, prompted by humanity, offer us their gratuitous attendance. We must mourn over one of their number, the lamented Dalton, for us unseasonably summoned to the reward of his well-spent life. May the survivors be long spared to a community that knows how to value their services and their example. The distinction which they have honorably earned in their several spheres of professional employment, will reflect lustre upon the Hospital, be auspicious of its continuing

hold on popular regard. But their labors here or in accustomed paths will not win them their only laurels. Various public interests, which they have promoted, must long pay tribute to their indefatigable exertions.

In this unnatural warfare, the patriotic ardor and active usefulness of the medical faculty have been conspicuous, wherever they could be made availing. Their alacrity in hastening, regardless of personal safety, to the fields reeking with slaughter, to succor the wounded and the dying, the practical wisdom with which they have brought order out of confusion in the hospitals of the army, their persevering efforts to comfort and to save vast multitudes of the victims of battle and disease, holocausts to Freedom, the Isaacs of a loyal people, demand more fitting eulogy than mine. Their country will keep them ever in remembrance; they will have their part in that imperishable renown, in that wreath streaming with fraternal blood, but resplendent with heroic action, that will crown this great historic epoch. Happy should we be, that we have secured for the administration of this charity a share in the skill and experience gained in our sacred crusade for National existence.

Let me also briefly allude, with respect, to the younger followers of science, who, influenced by a laudable ambition, or a sense of duty, are willing to watch, day and night, by the bedside of the suffering. Their reward will be the experience gained of disease, in its symptoms, progress, and cure. But the eagerness with which such appointments are solicited, although the daily round is both wearisome and repulsive, is highly creditable to the motives which actuate the profession.

One most valuable return to society for the liberal endowment of charities like this, is the improvement of medical science, — the efficient training of its professors. This is an advantage reaped by all of us, for it is only where the numerous complaints, which are our inheritance in the flesh, are presented in their various forms, and in cases frequently recurring, that they can be understood. Nor, indeed, could we have the benefit of that surgical skill, by which many a precious life is prolonged, were it not for hospital practice. The surgeons permitted to operate are selected for their ability; in Paris, we are told, the most distinguished compete for this honor, through the most searching ordeal; and operations upon the poorest hospital patients are performed with as much skill, with as much thoughtful tenderness, as can be procured by wealth or the highest social position.

In the apartment appropriated for surgical operations accommodation is provided for students. Their most important knowledge is not obtained from the study of books, thorough as that should be, but from actual observation. The proximity of the Massachusetts to the College, will attract there, as heretofore, the greater number of pupils. Should any prefer to walk our wards, this will be allowed under reasonable regulations, and the privilege perhaps also extended for clinical instruction. It should never be forgotten that the chief object is the cure and comfort of the patients. Their situation ought not to expose them to a painful scrutiny, or a publicity from which they shrink.

This is not the place, nor is it my purpose to indulge

in panegyric on either thought or deed which have made this Hospital what it is ; but the practical sense and mechanical ingenuity of the Superintendent, in its arrangement for use, have proved invaluable, and cannot be too highly extolled. The career on which he is entering will afford scope for the exercise of all his faculties and powers, and earn for him additional claims to public esteem. But these earlier services should not be permitted to pass into oblivion ; they should be treasured up with all the other precious instrumentalities which form an important part of our early history.

The supreme control, in due subordination always of course to the City Government, is in the Board of Trustees, consisting of two Aldermen and three members of the Council, to be annually elected, and three citizens, to be chosen, one each year, for triennial periods. Theirs will be the enviable prerogative of watching over the welfare of the unfortunate, of making provision for their wants, of tranquillizing their anxieties, of cheering their distress. On their judgment will be devolved the responsibility of determining who shall be admitted, of deciding questions, when epidemics are prevailing, having an important bearing upon the health of the city. It will be their incumbent duty to keep themselves informed of the character and conduct of all persons employed, to correct abuses, to establish reasonable rules of government, to enforce their observance and the most rigid economy in every department.

So long as the novelty lasts, these duties will be attractive, and with our present Superintendent, their discharge will be of less importance. Should the members

of the City Council on the Board, find in process of time their attention too much engrossed by other claims, the remedy will be to increase the number of Trustees chosen at large. This will insure greater permanence of policy, and in the tenure of hospital offices, and also preserve the management from disarrangement with fluctuations of party, or changes in the City Council. It will be more in accordance with the organization of our other Boards of Control, which has been found to work well.

Throughout our Institutions, pauper, penal and reformatory, reigns the strictest frugality. The treatment of disease demands a more varied and expensive nourishment. This is true economy, inasmuch as it accelerates cure, and by restoring the industrious to their employments, relieves the public of their support. Yet, without constant watchfulness, waste and extravagance, if no greater evils, will creep in. Such abuses will not escape the attention of the Board, but method and accountability, firmly established from the outset, and rigidly observed, will justify the government in ample appropriations, inspire our fellow-citizens with confidence in their judicious expenditure, and encourage liberal endowments.

The name of Elisha Goodnow is the first engraved upon our commemorative tablet. The son of a revolutionary pensioner, lately living in Sudbury, of a family who have given bountifully of their means to public objects, his memory will be gratefully perpetuated while this edifice endures. What is known of his life vouches for the philanthropy which actuated his donation, and his example, as well as that of Lawrence Nichols, also

on our roll of benefactors, will stir the hearts of other men to like generosity. All who are familiar with the history of charities here, or in other parts of the Christian world, cannot fail to have observed in their progress and prosperity an especial blessing. Vast sums, in all countries, for nearly twenty centuries, have been poured out like water for their foundation and support. There is yet balm in Gilead; the angel of pity will still hover over us, with healing in its wings. We should do injustice to our community did we doubt their readiness to respond, as heretofore, to every claim. Whoever is rich, with no family dependent on his means, whoever would secure for his children a blessing on their inheritance, will remember the poor in disposing of his substance. Whoever would lay up treasure in heaven will give freely here to the sick and feeble. Let them remember that famous epitaph of Old England, on the tomb in the ancient church at Tiverton.

That wee spent wee had.

That wee lefte wee loste.

That wee gave wee have.

Instructive and entertaining works for the library, pictures, engravings, and statuary, will be acceptable offerings; the purple clusters that load the vine or adorn the banquet will lose no flavor by being shared with our less favored inmates; funds at largest interest and made safe by public obligation will prove for ages a perennial source of thankfulness to the wretched, and for descendants be a more enduring monument than bronze or marble. Such pious gifts will soon furnish a sufficient resource for the daily needs of the Hos-

pital, and the comfort it dispenses will flow directly, in copious and refreshing streams from the cup of charity.

In health and strength, in the midst of a useful career, with all our faculties in active vigor, it is difficult to realize the fevered brow, the sleepless night, and the aching limb; but to these, for all future time, we dedicate these halls. To you, gentlemen of the City Council, to you, honored members of the medical profession, will be confided the charge of our afflicted fellow-beings. Yours is a solemn responsibility; yours the blessed privilege of working out, with the aid of science, with nature, and with an overruling Providence, their restoration. We need not fear this sacred duty will be neglected. That Great Being who permits no suffering in His creation but in mercy, will be tender of His own; and Boston, throughout her numberless generations, will rejoice in the pride and the blessing of the Institution which we have this day consecrated.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TRUSTEES.

Stated meetings of the Trustees shall be held at the Hospital each Tuesday, at four o'clock, P. M., unless otherwise ordered, and special meetings shall be called by the President at the request of two of the Trustees.

At their first meeting after the annual election of Trustees by the City Council, they shall elect a President and Secretary from their own members. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, for all purposes except the passage of any matter relating to finances, the approval of bills, the alteration or amendment of the Rules and Regulations, or the removal or election of any employé, when a majority shall be necessary.

They shall be governed in their action as a Board by the following rules and orders :—

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and in his absence the Board shall elect a President *pro tem*.

All motions shall be made in writing when requested by the President or a majority of those present.

On all questions and motions whatsoever, the sense of the Board shall be taken by yeas and nays, if any member require it.

Questions of order shall be decided by the presiding officer, subject to appeal to the Board.

When a vote has passed it shall be in order for any member to move a reconsideration thereof at the same or the succeeding meeting.

The order of business shall be as follows : —

1. Reading of the records.
2. Reports of committees.
3. Examinations of admissions and discharges, purchases and expenditures, books of the superintendent, physician, nurses, apothecary, and engineer.
4. Approval of bills.
5. Choice of officers and employés.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Motions and resolutions.

There shall be appointed by the President, after the first organization of the Board, the following standing committees, to consist of two members each : —

1. On Rules and Regulations.
2. On supplies and furniture.
3. On finance and auditing accounts.
4. On Medical and Pathological departments.
5. On service.
6. On grounds and buildings, heating and ventilation.
7. On Library.
- 8. On admissions and discharges.

The Trustees shall be arranged in visiting committees of two members, one going out and one being added each month, to advise with the physicians, superintendent, and medical attendants, determine all matters of minor administration, see that all duties are properly performed, and report to the Board at its weekly meeting; and members visiting shall record their names in books kept for that purpose, with the date of each visit, and any remarks they may desire to add.

Committees shall be appointed by the President.

All bills contracted by any committee of the Board of Trustees or by persons connected with the Hospital, shall be approved by the Board.

Reports of committees shall be in writing.

These Rules may be suspended by a vote of five members of the Board of Trustees.

Any alteration or amendment of these Rules may be made by a vote of three fourths of the members of the Board, notice of the same having been given one week before action on the same.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE Board of Trustees, under the Statutes, Ordinances, and these Rules and Regulations, shall have the charge, management, and custody of the Hospital, as well as the control and direction of its employés and inmates.

A meeting of the Board shall be held at least once in each month at the Hospital, and records of their proceedings shall be kept, which shall always be open to the inspection of the City Council.

Annually, as soon after the organization of the Board as shall be convenient, there shall be chosen by ballot three consulting physicians, three consulting surgeons, six visiting physicians, six visiting surgeons, one ophthalmic surgeon, four resident graduates, an apothecary, librarian, matron, and such other officers as they may think necessary, whose term of service shall expire in one year from the first Monday of the following April, or as soon after as their successors shall be chosen. A Superintendent shall be elected annually in the month of February, and whenever a vacancy may occur.

They may remove any officer so chosen at their pleasure; and shall fill vacancies, from whatever cause, for the residue of the term.

They shall appoint and discharge all subordinate officers, attendants, and domestics, and shall fix the compensation of all persons employed, excepting that of the Superintendent.

● Annually in the month of January, the Board shall make a report of their proceedings to the City Council, and shall furnish statistics of the Hospital, embodying in such blanks as may be adopted details concerning the operations of the year. They shall also furnish a statement of the various items of expense, with estimates of the amount of appropriations necessary for the coming year.

The Board of Trustees shall keep a book containing an account of all donations and bequests to the Hospital, and shall manage such property in accordance with sections 1, 2, and 3 of the City Ordinance relating to that subject.

The Trustees shall be authorized to establish from time to time such minor rules for the government of persons on the premises, for the regulation of the internal police of the wards, and other parts of the Hospital, the appointment of hours, and the arrangement of diet tables, as may to them seem expedient.

They shall designate each ward in the Hospital by a letter, or by the name of some benefactor, and shall number the beds in order.

SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, shall have the general control of all departments of the Hospital; of all subordinate officers, attendants, and domestics; of the patients, and the charge of the grounds, buildings, and appurtenances.

He shall see that there is no waste or carelessness in any department, and shall report to the Trustees omissions of duty, or disorderly conduct on the part of employes.

He shall, under the direction of the Trustees, purchase the provisions, stores, and fuel, shall have the charge thereof, and shall be responsible for their proper and economical use. He shall make monthly returns of the consumption of fuel and gas.

He shall keep regular accounts of all moneys received and disbursed by him, on behalf of the Hospital, in books provided

by the Trustees, with a record of all contracts, and shall submit the same to the Board at their monthly meetings.

He shall, when required, collect all sums due to the Hospital, and shall take charge of money or other property not in use belonging to patients, and keep a record of the same.

He shall keep an inventory of all furniture, and other property belonging to the Hospital, and shall make a quarterly report of articles injured, destroyed, or missing.

He shall provide the diet of patients, as may be directed by the physicians and surgeons, and for the persons employed shall furnish such provisions as the Trustees may direct.

He shall examine all articles purchased as to their quality, quantity, and price.

He shall make no purchase exceeding one hundred dollars, or of an unusual nature, without the sanction of the Trustees or of the Committee on Supplies.

All bills, together with the pay-rolls, shall be submitted to the Board on the third Tuesday of each month.

He shall daily visit and inspect the wards, kitchen, laundry, engine room, and all other departments of the Institution.

It shall be his duty to ascertain the settlement or residence of patients, and when belonging to other places than Boston, to correspond with the authorities of such places, and make the necessary arrangements for the reimbursement of expenses incurred. He shall have charge of the correspondence of patients, and shall communicate to their friends information of their condition or decease. He shall see that autopsies are decently made, but shall allow no such autopsy, if objected to by the immediate relatives of the deceased. He shall cause the bodies of the deceased to be delivered to their friends, or, if not claimed by them, to the proper authorities.

He shall keep for the inspection of the Trustees a record of the names of all patients, with their age, residence, employment, date of admission, discharge, elopement, or death, and result of treatment.

He shall assign a bed to each patient on admission, subject to the approval of the physician or surgeon in attendance.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

As soon after their election as possible, the Physicians and Surgeons shall be notified by the Trustees to meet for the purpose of arranging their term and order of service, which arrangement shall be made subject to the approval of the Trustees.

They shall weekly, or oftener, report the names of such patients as they think should be discharged, and shall make any suggestions or remarks which may tend to promote the interests of the Hospital or its inmates.

They shall keep or shall cause to be kept by the resident graduates in permanent volumes, in such form as may be provided by the Trustees, full records of the cases and treatment of all patients in both medical and surgical departments. No volume of such records shall be taken from the premises, and no extracts shall be made from them by persons not connected with the Hospital.

If any Physician or Surgeon shall be prevented from attending in his term, he shall procure one of the other Physicians or Surgeons to attend in his stead. The regular morning visit to patients shall be made between the hours of eight and eleven.

Except in case of emergency, no capital or important operation shall be performed without a previous consultation, of which all the Surgeons shall have due notice.

STUDENTS.

Students and other persons shall be admitted to the wards and the amphitheatre of the Hospital, in such numbers and with such restrictions as the Trustees may from time to time deem expedient.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

The Resident Graduates shall be chosen on the nomination of the Board of Visiting Physicians and Surgeons, whose duty it shall be to report such nomination to the Trustees on or before the first day of April in each year. The names thus reported shall be those of the four persons who, in the opinion of the said Board, after a rigid examination in the various branches of medicine and surgery, shall seem most competent to fulfil the duties required of them.

Two of the Resident Graduates shall reside constantly at the Hospital, and shall not absent themselves without the consent of the Superintendent, and in no case shall both be absent from their post at the same time. The year shall be divided among them as shall be agreed upon by themselves, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

Their duties shall be assigned them by the visiting physicians and surgeons, who shall, in the case of absence of either of them by sickness or other causes, appoint a temporary substitute, subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee.

If more than four Resident Graduates be required, the Trustees may appoint the same and permit them to reside on the premises or elsewhere.

They shall in no case make an exchange of their respective departments without the consent of the visiting physician or surgeon under whom they serve, and the sanction of the Visiting Committee.

They shall accompany their superiors in their daily visits, shall make the necessary record of treatment and diet of patients, and shall see that their directions are complied with. They shall, when requested by the physician or surgeon, make autopsies and other pathological examinations; and the Resident Graduate in the Surgical Department shall take charge of the instruments and apparatus, none of which shall be taken from the Hospital without the consent of the Superintendent.

The Resident Graduates shall not engage in private practice during their term of service.

They shall, when requested by the Superintendent or Visiting Committee, investigate the claims of applicants for admission, whether made at the Hospital or from the city.

They shall attend to patients on their admission, and give the necessary directions for their comfort, before they are seen by their regular medical attendant, and shall make a daily evening visit to each patient.

LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian shall have the charge of all books belonging to the Hospital, and of the casts, models, anatomical preparations, and prints, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Trustees.

APOTHECARY.

The Apothecary shall reside on the premises, and shall not absent himself except at such hours as may be authorized by the Superintendent. He shall purchase all medicines under the direction of the Committee on the Medical Department, and shall keep exact accounts of quantities, qualities, and prices. He shall compound medicines, prepare prescriptions, perform chemical analyses, and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Trustees or the Superintendent.

DISPENSARY.

The Trustees may establish a dispensary department for outdoor patients who are unable to pay fees for medical attendance at their houses, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may from time to time deem expedient.

MATRON.

The Matron shall have the general direction of all female nurses and servants, see that they perform their several duties, and report all instances of inattention and neglect of duty. She shall be responsible for the neatness and order of every part of the establishment; shall superintend the kitchen and laundry, and cause to be kept an accurate account of bedding, clothing, table, and other furniture. She shall perform such other duties as may be required.

NURSES.

The Chief Nurse of each ward, under the direction of the Matron, shall have charge of the same, with the convalescents room attached thereto. She shall keep a ward book containing a list of patients, and an inventory of furniture, bedding, and other articles, and on each Tuesday shall make a return to the matron of all occupants of the ward during the week. She shall keep, in a suitable book, a list of all parcels or property belonging to patients in her ward not in use, which property shall be deposited in a suitable room, under the charge of the Superintendent. She shall also keep a list of all articles sent to the laundry, and if not returned in good condition report the same to the matron. She shall perform such other duties as may be required.

GATE KEEPER.

The Gate Keeper shall allow no one to enter or leave the premises, unless duly authorized.

He shall examine all permits, and, when so instructed, record the names of persons passing the gate. He shall keep in good order the grounds, walks, and borders surrounding the Hospital, shall take care of horses and vehicles in the sheds, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES.

Applications for admission of patients shall be made at the Hospital on each day of the week, at such hours as the Trustees may appoint.

Whenever able, the patient shall apply in person. When not able to appear in person, application may be made by a friend, and the patient shall be visited by one of the resident graduates, or by some physician designated by the Trustees.

Any Trustee or either of the physicians or surgeons in attendance may, in case of emergency, send a patient in the first instance to the Hospital by written permit, and the Visiting Committee shall, on the certificate of one of the medical officers designated for the purpose, decide as soon as may be afterwards whether such patient shall remain.

Persons accidentally wounded or otherwise disabled or injured, shall be received at all hours, subject to such rules as the Trustees may from time to time enact.

Permits for admission shall be subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee for the time being, or, in their absence, to that of the Superintendent.

The Visiting Committee, however, shall have the power at any time to require the Superintendent to report to them the names of applicants before admitting them, and may dismiss any patient whom they think improperly admitted.

Patients discharged on the recommendation of the Physicians or Surgeons, shall be provided with a certificate stating their condition at the time of discharge, whether cured, relieved or not relieved, which certificate shall be signed by the Superintendent.

In case of the decease of any patient, the Superintendent shall sign a certificate to that effect, and shall furnish the City Registrar with a copy of the same. He shall also state the time and cause of death, the disposition made of body, whether delivered to friends or buried from the Hospital. In the last case he shall mention the place of interment.

Patients may be admitted by the Trustees to the privileges of the Hospital, at such rates of board as they may from time to time determine ; such board being secured by their friends, or by the authorities of the place to which they belong.

In all cases where in the opinion of the Trustees the circumstances of the patient will warrant it, the whole or a part of the board shall be paid. If separate apartments or articles not usually furnished at the Hospital are provided, such payment shall be made therefor as the Trustees shall deem reasonable.

DISBURSEMENTS.

On or before the twentieth day of each month, the Superintendent shall submit to the Trustees the order and bill book, and all bills approved by any of the Committees, with a schedule of the same, and also the pay-roll for salaries and wages, containing the names of the persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due to them respectively ; and if approved by the Board, said schedule shall be signed by the President, and with the pay-roll and bills shall be sent, on or before the twentieth day of each month, to the Auditor of Accounts for payment by the Treasurer.

HOUSE RULES.

PATIENTS must be in their proper places in the wards during the visit of the Physicians and Surgeons, and always by 9, P. M., unless specially exempted by the Superintendent.

Those free patients who are able, are expected to assist in nursing, and in such other services as may be reasonably required of them.

Patients shall not leave the Hospital Grounds without a pass from the Superintendent, nor their respective wards without the consent of the nurse in attendance.

No patient shall purchase, or cause any member of the household to purchase for him, any article of food whatsoever, nor any other article, without the consent of the Superintendent. Nor shall any officer or servant of the Hospital receive a gift or fee from a patient.

Profane or obscene language, loud talking, and incivility, are prohibited.

No person shall be admitted to the Hospital whose case is judged to be incurable, unless there be urgent symptoms which in the opinion of the Physician or Surgeon are capable of being relieved. Nor shall any one be admitted having an infectious or contagious disease.

No patient having acute syphilitic disease, or *mania-a-potu*, shall be admitted as a charity patient, or at a lower rate than twenty-five dollars a week for the former, and fifteen dollars for the latter.

Patients may be visited by clergymen of their own selection,

and where there is a wish for the performance of any particular religious rite, it shall be indulged when practicable.

It is expected that patients will implicitly obey the rules of the Hospital. Complaints, for whatever cause, may be made to the Superintendent or Visiting Committee, and when reasonable shall be by them reported to the Trustees.

VISITORS.

No person shall visit any part of the premises, except on business, or at such times as may be fixed for the reception of visitors, without the permission of the Superintendent, or of some one of the Trustees.

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week, from two to three o'clock P. M., friends may be permitted to visit patients, though no patient shall receive more than one visitor on the same day. In all cases, however, the Trustees or Superintendent may exercise discretionary powers as to excluding or admitting visitors.

No visitor will be permitted to take any meal in the Hospital, or pass the night therein, without permission from the Superintendent.

No visitor shall be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the nurse; and any article sent to the patients shall be left with the Superintendent.

NURSES.

Nurses are required to be in their several wards each morning ready for duty, before the night watchers leave the same.

Nurses are to decide what clothing or other articles patients are to retain in the ward.

RULES.

All employes must be in their respective places during their

hours of duty. The doors and gates of the Hospital will be closed at 9½ P. M., at which time all are expected to be quiet, and those not on duty, in their own rooms.

The smoking of tobacco is prohibited within the Hospital, also the use of wine and intoxicating liquors unless prescribed by a physician.

The Matron, Resident Graduates, and Apothecary shall take their meals with the Superintendent; all other employés in the dining-room provided for them.

STUDENTS.

The Trustees may grant any practitioner or student of medicine of one year's standing, on the joint recommendation of the Physician and Surgeon in attendance, a ticket of admission to follow the practice of the Hospital for not more than one year. Before receiving this ticket, the applicant shall sign an obligation to obey in all respects the By-laws and Regulations of the Hospital. The privilege thus granted may be modified or revoked.

No student shall be entitled to admission except at the regular hours for visiting, operation, or lecture.

Every student when requested shall show his ticket to the porter at the gate, and shall conduct himself with decorum and propriety. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to report any infringement of the rules to the Visiting Committee.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The form of application for admission shall be as follows.

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL.

The undersigned, inhabitant of _____ for the last
and now residing at _____ Born in _____ being
_____ years of age, by employment a _____ married and ill of
requests to be admitted to the City Hospital.
Boston, _____, 186

CERTIFICATE OF ADMITTING PHYSICIAN.

Having examined the condition of the said applicant, I find
it a suitable case for admission to the City Hospital.

_____, M. D.

TO BE SIGNED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Admit	to the Hospital.	
Said	is assigned to ward	bed
Extra payment, \$	Transferred to ward	bed .
Said	is discharged,	186
_____, <i>Superintendent.</i>		

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.



24700

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Boston, January 1, 1865.

THE Trustees of the City Hospital beg leave to present to the City Council this their first Annual Report.

It will be remembered that the foundations of the Hospital were laid in September, 1861, and that the first Board of Trustees was elected in January, 1863. The Hospital buildings were so far completed, as to allow the dedication services by the City Government on the 24th of May, 1864, at which time the whole charge of the Institution was surrendered to the Trustees.

The Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of June, and from that date until the 31st of December, a period of seven months, the number of patients has been as follows:—

Admitted	475
Discharged	327
Died	47
Remaining	101
Surgical patients	230
Medical “	208
Ophthalmic patients	37
There were also treated as out patients	195
Ophthalmic patients	176
• Total	<hr/> 371

For details respecting expenditures and minute statistics, we would refer to the accompanying Report of the Superintendent.

It will be seen that the amount expended for fixtures and furniture, has been \$ 36,069.70. The current expenses for the seven months ending December 31, \$ 20,294.41.*

In the opinion of the Trustees, the amount necessary for maintaining the Hospital for the current year will be —

For supplies	\$ 36,500
Salaries and labor	13,500
Fuel and gas	7,500
Furniture	2,500
Repairs and grounds	2,500
Medical supplies	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$ 65,000

Estimated amount to be received, pay patients	\$ 3,000
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The cost of the Institution thus far is not a fair criterion for the future, in estimating the average for each patient, as during the early months, after the opening, nearly the whole staff of attendants had to be employed, as at present, for the care of comparatively few inmates.

The furniture provided for the buildings is of a good and substantial character, and was purchased at prices much less than would be required at the present time.

The sums expended for alterations and repairs were for objects considered necessary by the Trustees, after

* For an account of the bequests to, and property of Hospital, see Appendix.

the buildings had been surrendered to their care, and which had not been foreseen.

The apparatus for heating and ventilation has worked satisfactorily, and the air in the wards has been kept as pure and fresh as in most private dwellings.

On the 31st of May, the Hospital was visited, and its various departments minutely inspected, by Admiral Lessoffsky and the officers of the Russian fleet, then lying in the harbor. On the 21st of May, by invitation of the Trustees and Hospital Committee, it was visited by the Suffolk District Medical Association, and on the first of June it was thrown open to the public.

In the Board of Consulting Physicians, we have to lament the death of Dr. John Ware, an eminent practitioner, whose skill and experience would have been of great value to the Institution in this early stage of its existence. His place has been filled by the election of Dr. Edward Reynolds.

We have also experienced a severe loss in the death of Dr. John C. Dalton, the senior member on the list of Attending Physicians. Dr. Dalton had acquired an enviable distinction in his profession, after long experience in this and a neighboring city, and took an active interest in all that related to the Hospital. Dr. John Homans was elected to fill the vacancy, and during his term has had four months of active service. A recent attack of illness has, we regret to state, obliged him to resign his position, which has been filled by the election of Dr. John P. Reynolds.

Short religious services have been held on the premises during the autumn and winter, for the patients

and employés, by clergymen of various denominations, and have, we think, exercised a very beneficial influence.

The nucleus of a library has been formed through the kindness of donors, whose names will be found in the Report of the Superintendent. Useful and entertaining books, tracts, and newspapers, will be thankfully received, and will tend to instruct and beguile the weary hours of many of our inmates. It not unfrequently happens that discharged patients are obliged to leave the Hospital with insufficient clothing, having perhaps expended all their earnings before their entrance. It would be a deed of benevolence to create a fund, of which the income should be annually devoted to this object.

On the recommendation of the physicians and surgeons, the North Pavilion has been devoted exclusively to the use of surgical patients, and the South Pavilion to medical cases. The central building is reserved for patients of either class, who require more ample accommodations than are afforded in the common wards, and by persons affected with diseases of the eye, for the treatment of which the upper rooms are found to be specially adapted. Of this Department, Dr. Williams, Ophthalmic Surgeon, reports that a large number of operations have been performed, and that many cases have been relieved, which, without treatment, would have terminated in blindness. The attendance of outdoor patients in this Department has been from twenty-five to fifty on visiting days, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Cases are often admitted which cannot be properly

treated in either of these Departments, so far as regards the comfort of the patients themselves, or of the other inmates of the ward. On this account we would call the attention of the City Council to the subject of the speedy erection of a building of moderate dimensions, to be used as a Foul Ward. There are at almost all times in such a hospital, cases of delirium, or patients affected with loathsome diseases, requiring separation for their own proper treatment, as well as for the safety and comfort of others.

It may not be unnecessary to repeat what has been so often stated, that this is not, in the strict sense of the word, a free hospital. It is free to those industrious persons who, from sickness or misfortune, have been temporarily disabled, and who can on recovery maintain themselves. Neither is it intended for the reception of paupers, for whom ample accommodations are provided elsewhere. It is designed to do the greatest good to the greatest possible number, and for this reason, chronic and incurable cases which would speedily and permanently fill the wards are not received. Accommodations for this class are greatly needed, and we trust the time is not distant, when private charity shall have founded an Institution for this object, which shall be worthy of an enlightened and liberal community.

We take pleasure in stating that the most kindly feeling has existed between the officers of the Massachusetts General Hospital and ourselves, and we wish to express to them our sincere thanks for the repeated acts of courtesy and good will in affording facilities for investigating many details of the economy and management of their institution. Having one and the same

beneficent object in view, the relief and cure of the suffering and diseased, there is no reason why the utmost harmony and good feeling should not continue to exist.

The thanks of the Trustees are due to the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital, for their faithful attendance in the wards, as well as for their co-operation in all measures affecting the interests of the Institution.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to our Superintendent, L. A. Cutler, Esq., for the zealous and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties, and for the peculiar skill and mechanical ingenuity which he has manifested in perfecting the apparatus of the Hospital.

OTIS NORCROSS,
GEO. W. WARREN,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
WILLIAM CUMSTON,
JOHN T. BRADLEE,
WM. R. LAWRENCE,
THEODORE METCALF,
SUMNER CROSBY,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL, December 31, 1864.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:—

I beg leave to present this my first Annual Report, which embraces an account of the cost of furnishing the Institution, with a statement of the current expenses for a period of seven months, from June 1 to December 31, 1864, inclusive, together with statistical tables showing the number of surgical and medical cases treated, with the names of the diseases, and results.

FIXTURES AND FURNITURE.

Iron Bedsteads	\$ 2,047 00
Beds and Bedding	4,550 05
Furniture	10,262 93
Window Shades and Mats	2,364 74
Fixtures, and Furnishing Apothecary Department,	1,150 00
Gas Fixtures, &c.	2,475 64
Fixtures and Improvements	3,008 85
Trees, Shrubs, and Grounds	426 50
Telegraphic Clocks and Electro Magnetic Watch-	
Clocks	978 50
Hardware and Cutlery	652 53
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<i>\$ 27,916 74</i>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$ 27,916 74
Clothing for Patients	387 50
Table Linen and Towelling	250 00
Horse, Harness, and Carriages	663 00
Incidental Furnishing	545 98
Labor	586 71
Supplies, Provisions, &c.	204 52
Fuel and Gas	1,950 00
Tinware and Crockery	1,847 77
Surgical Instruments	1,396 59
Silverware	320 89
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 36,069 70</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES, FROM JUNE 1 TO DEC. 31, 1864.

Meat and Fish	\$ 2,970 67
Fruit and Vegetables	846 02
Butter, Cheese, and Eggs	1,184 83
Groceries	2,229 25
Milk, Cocoa, and Shells	1,137 69
Bread and Flour	1,150 37
Liquors, Ale, and Porter	1,101 19
Medicines	2,216 91
Salaries and Wages	6,087 52
Books, Printing, and Stationery	765 92
Sundry Supplies	626 00
Coal and Gas	4,680 96
Incidental Expenses	350 89
Compress and Bandages	189 24
	<hr/>
	\$ 25,537 46
By Coal, Medicines, and other Supplies on hand, January 1, 1865	2,950 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 22,587 46</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Fixtures and Furniture	\$ 36,069 70
Summary of Expenses	22,587 46
Total amount	<u>\$58,657 16</u>

Cash received from pay Patients from June 1 to December 31, 1864	\$ 2,000 36
Bills due and unpaid, from same	292 69
	<u>\$ 2,293 05</u>

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

The number of persons having made application for admittance to the Hospital, and been visited by the admitting physician	459
Of this number, admitted	231
Males admitted	288
Females admitted	187
Total	<u>475</u>
Discharged	327
Deaths	47
Remaining in Hospital	101
Total	<u>475</u>
Out Patients treated at the Hospital, Medical and Surgical	195
Out Patients treated at the Hospital, Ophthalmic,	176
Total	<u>371</u>
Average number of Patients, new and old, in attendance upon visiting days in the Oph- thalmic Department	25
Whole number of Patients treated at the Hos- pital from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	<u>846</u>

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Boston	82
Other towns in Massachusetts	61
Other States	71
Ireland	188
England	24
Other Foreign Countries	30
Nova Scotia	17
Unknown	2
Total	<u>475</u>

REPORT

OF THE

DISEASES AND THEIR RESULTS, FROM JUNE 1 TO DEC. 31, 1864.

MEDICAL.

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Dec'r 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
Acne Rosacea Syphilitica .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Albuminuria	4	..	4	1	1	..	2	4	..
Amenorrhœa .....	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Alcoholismus	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	4	1
Anæsthesia.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angina Gangrenosa.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Aphonia.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Apoplexy	3	..	3	1	..	..	2	3	..
Arsenical Poisoning	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bright's Disease.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bronchitis.....	2	3	5	4	1	..	..	5	..
Cancer of Uterus .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
“ “ Ovaries.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ Pylorus	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1
Cerebritis .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cholera Morbus .....	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	5	..
Chorea .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Colica Pictonum.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Congestion of Lungs.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cystitis .....	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Debility	2	4	6	2	3	..	..	5	1
Delirium Tremens.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dropsy	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	26	23	49	16	12	2	13	45	4

Report of Diseases and their Results from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.

MEDICAL.—Continued.

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Totals.	Remaining Dec'r 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Amount brought forward</i>	26	23	49	16	12	2	13	45	4
Dysentery	3	3	6	5	..	..	1	6	..
Dyspepsia	3	2	5	2	3	..	..	5	..
Eczema	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
“ Impetigenodes .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Enteritis Puerperal .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Enuresis .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Epilepsy	2	1	3	..	..	1	2	3	..
Erysipelas	1	6	7	4	..	..	..	4	3
Erythema .....	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
“ Nodosum .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ tuberculatum	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ papulatum	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fever, Typhoid	4	6	10	8	..	..	..	8	2
“ Continued	4	2	6	4	..	..	1	5	1
“ Intermittent	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	2	1
Hemiplegia	5	3	8	1	2	..	2	5	3
Hepatitis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hypochondriasis	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hysteria .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Neuralgia	1	4	5	2	1	..	1	4	1
Ovaritis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paraplegia	3	..	3	..	2	1	..	3	..
Peritonitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	5	2	7	..	1	1	2	4	3
Pleuritis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pleurodynia	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	5	11	16	9	2	..	2	13	3
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	71	73	144	60	27	7	25	119	25

*Report of Diseases and their Results from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.*MEDICAL.— *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED,				Totals.	Remaining Dec'r 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Amount brought forward</i>	71	73	144	60	27	7	25	119	25
Podagra.....	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
Prolapsus Uteri .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	16	21	37	15	9	1	1	26	11
Sciatica	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spanæmia	1	6	7	3	3	1	..	7	..
Syphilis, Sec. and Tert'y.	2	2	4	1	2	..	..	3	1
Threatened Abortion .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Unknown .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Variola.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Totals.....	94	106	200	80	42	10	26	158	42

Reports of Diseases and their Results, from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.

SURGICAL.

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Decr 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
Amputation, accidental	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	1
Abscess	8	5	13	6	3	..	..	9	4
Aneurysm, diffused	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Apoplexy	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
Arthritis Chronica .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atresia Vaginæ .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burns	4	4	8	3	1	1	1	6	2
Calculus Vesicæ	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Carbuncle .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caries	5	..	5	1	1	..	..	3	2
Cicatrix from Burn	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Concussion of Brain	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
" " Spinal Cord	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Contraction of Biceps Muscle	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Contusion	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Crushing, with laceration	4	..	4	1	2	..	..	3	1
Dislocation of Elbow	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Shoulder	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	1
" " Thumb, compound	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Enlargement of Uterus .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Epilepsy	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fistula in Ano	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1
" Vesico Vaginalis .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
" in Perineo	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fracture of Clavicle	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
" " Ribs	3	2	5	3	1	..	..	4	1
" " " complicated	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
" " " compound	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	47	19	66	25	14	4	4	49	18

*Reports of Diseases and their Results, from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.*SURGICAL. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining, Dec'r 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	47	19	66	25	14	4	4	49	18
Fracture into Elbow-joint.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ compound.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ of Radius.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ at Wrist.....	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	2	2
“ “ “ and Ulna.....	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	3	..
“ “ Metacarpus.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ “ Phalanges, compound.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Femur, Neck.....	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
“ “ “ Shaft.....	3	3	6	2	..	..	2	4	2
“ “ “ compound.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
“ into Knee-joint.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ “ compound.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
“ of Tibia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ compound.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ and Fibula.....	4	2	6	2	..	..	1	3	3
“ “ “ “ compound.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
“ “ Fibula.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Ankle.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ compound.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Tarsus.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
“ “ “ and Metatarsus, comp'd....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hemorrhoids.....	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	2
Harelip.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hernia, Crural, Strangulated.....	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
“ “ Inguinal.....	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	3	1
Ingrowing Toe-nail.....	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Leucocythemia.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	84	35	119	29	17	4	11	81	36

Reports of Diseases and their Results, from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.

SURGICAL.—Continued.

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Dec'r 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Believed.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	84	35	119	29	17	4	11	81	36
Many Fractures.....	6	..	6	2	..	..	3	5	1
Membranous Croup.....	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Morbus Coxarius.....	1	4	5	..	3	1	..	4	1
Nævus.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Necrosis	8	2	10	3	4	..	..	7	3
Neuroma	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Oorchitis	5	..	5	3	1	..	..	5	..
Ovarian Dropsy .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Phlebitis.....	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
Polypus Uteri .....	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
Sprains.....	6	..	6	2	4	..	..	6	..
Scrofulous Disease, Knee	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spine, Lateral Curvature.....	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	..
Stricture of Urethra	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by Lightning	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Synovitis, Acute	1	4	5	2	3	..	..	5	..
Staphyloma, anterior.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talipes Varus	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
Testicle, malignant disease	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Fibrous degeneration.....	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
Tumors Encysted	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Painful Subcutaneous.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Syphilitic Gummous	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ Tumor Epithelial	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ Encephaloid	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
“ Melanotic	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
“ Scirrhus.....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	52	54	186	39	27	7	17	141	43

*Reports of Diseases and their Results, from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.*SURGICAL.—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Deer 31, 1864.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	52	54	186	39	27	7	17	141	43
Ulcers.....	10	9	19	7	4	..	..	12	7
Unknown.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Vegetations.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wounds.—Incised of Axilla	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
“ “ “ Scalp.....	2	2	4	1	2	..	..	4	..
“ “ “ Thigh	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Throat.....	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
“ Lacerated of Hand	4	..	4	2	2	..	..	4	..
“ “ “ Head	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Leg.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
“ “ “ Neck	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Scalp	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
“ Gunshot of Abdomen.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
“ “ “ Face ....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Hand	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Lung.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Flesh	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	..
Total.....	185	68	233	46	17	8	20	176	55

REPORT OF OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Relieved.
Cataract	16	12	28	22	3	3
Enucleation	3	..	3	3	..	..
" by Critchett's method	1	..	1	1	..	..
Iridectomy	10	1	11	10	1	..
Iridesis.... ..	2	..	2	2	..	..
Total	32	13	45	38	4	3

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS.

NATURE OF INJURY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Amputation, accidental.....	2	..	2
Apoplexy	1	..	1
Burns	2	3	5
Concussion of Brain.....	1	..	1
" " Spinal Cord	1	..	1
Contusion.....	1	..	1
Dislocation of Elbow	2	..	2
" " Shoulder.....	2	1	3
" " Thumb, compound.....	2	..	2
" " Fingers "	1	..	1
Crushing, with laceration, fingers.....	1	..	1
" " " Hand.....	2	..	2
Fracture of Clavicle.....	1	3	4
" " Ribs	4	2	6
" " Humerus	3	..	3
" " compound	4	..	4
" into Elbow-joint.....	1	..	1
" " " compound	2	..	2
" of Radius.....	..	..	..
" " " at Wrist.....	1	2	3
" " " and Ulna.....	2	1	3
" " Metacarpus.....	4	..	4
" " Femur, Neck.....	1	1	2
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	41	13	54

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS. — *Continued.*

NATURE OF INJURY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	41	13	54
Fracture of Femur, Shaft.....	5	3	8
“ “ “ “ compound	1	..	1
“ into Knee-joint.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ “ compound.....	1	..	1
“ of Tibia, compound.....	2	..	2
“ “ “ and Fibula.....	4	1	5
“ “ “ “ “ compound	7	..	7
“ “ Fibula.....	2	1	3
“ “ Ankle	1	2	3
“ “ “ compound.....	..	..	..
“ Collis'.....	4	1	5
“ Metatarsus and Phalanges of Foot.....	1	..	1
Sprain.....	2	..	2
Attempted Suicide	3	2	5
Strangulated Crural Hernia .....	..	2	2
WOUNDS.			
“ Gunshot of Hand	1	..	1
“ “ “ Thigh.....	2	..	2
“ “ “ Abdomen.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ Lung.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ Gluteal Region.....	1	..	1
“ Incised of Axilla.....	1	..	1
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	82	25	107

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS. — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF INJURY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	82	25	107
Wounds. — Incised of Scalp.....	7	1	8
“ “ Throat.....	2	2	4
“ Lacerated Hand.....	3	..	3
“ “ Leg.....	2	..	2
“ “ Thigh.....	1	..	1
“ “ Scalp.....	1	..	1
“ “ Ear.....	1	..	1
“ “ Thumb.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy.....	1	..	1
Total.....	101	28	129

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	Males.	Female	Total.
Amputation of Arm.....	3	..	3
“ “ Shoulder-joint.....	3	..	3
“ “ Fore Arm	1	..	1
“ “ Fingers.....	4	..	4
“ “ Thumb	3	..	3
“ “ Thigh	8	1	9
“ “ Leg	5	..	5
“ “ Toes	1	..	1
Atresia Vaginæ, artificial passage.....	..	1	1
Bullet removed.....	2	..	2
Circumcision.....	1	..	1
Dislocation, reduction ² shoulder-joint	2	1	3
“ “ elbow-joint.....	1	..	1
Fistula in Ano	2	1	3
Harelip, plastic operation	1	..	1
Hemorrhoids.....	2	1	3
Hydrocele, radical cure by injection	1	..	1
“ by opening Scrotum.....	1	..	1
Hernia Inguinal, radical cure by Wood's method.....	5	..	5
Hernia Crural Strangulated.....	..	2	2
Minor operations.....	18	3	21
Nævus .....	..	1	1
Necrosis, operation for removal	6	..	6
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	72	11	81

TABLE OF OPERATIONS. — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	Male.	Female	Total.
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	72	11	81
Paracentesis Ovarii .....	..	1	1
" Thoracis	1	..	1
Polypus Uteri .....	..	2	2
Resection of Knee	1	1	2
Section of old cicatrix of Burn	1	..	1
Suture of wound of Trachea .....	..	1	1
Talipes Varus	3	..	3
Tumors Epithelial	2	..	2
" Encysted	1	..	1
" Encephaloid	1	..	1
" Glandular	1	..	1
" Melanotic	2	..	2
" Painful Subcutaneous .....	..	1	1
" Testicle Removed	4	..	4
Tracheotomy	1	1	2
Vesico Vaginal Fistula .....	..	1	1
Total	90	19	107

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM JUNE 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female	Total.
Asphyxia	1	..	1
Apoplexy	1	..	1
Burn .....	..	1	1
Encephaloid.....	1	..	1
Gunshot Wound.....	1	..	1
Phlebitis.....	1	..	1
Fracture Femur, compound.....	1	1	2
" of many bones	3	..	3
" " Leg, compound.....	2	..	2
" " Elbow-joint, with laceration	1	..	1
Peritonitis	1	2	3
Suicide	2	..	2
Hemiplegia	1	..	1
Total	16	4	20

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM JUNE 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female	Total.
Albuminuria	2	..	2
Alcoholismus	3	..	3
Apoplexy	2	..	2
Bright's Disease	2	..	2
Cancer of Pylorus	2	..	2
Cirrhosis	1	..	1
Delirium Tremens	1	..	1
Disease of Heart .....	..	1	1
Dysentery	1	..	1
Enteritis Puerperal .....	..	1	1
Epilepsy	2	..	2
Fever, continued	1	..	1
Hemiplegia	2	..	2
Neuralgia .....	..	1	1
Phthisis .....	..	2	2
Pneumonia .....	..	2	2
Rheumatism .....	..	1	1
Total	19	8	27

The foregoing tables present a synopsis of the results for the seven months, during which the Hospital has been open to the public. A large number of patients have been treated in the Institution during this time; most of whom were for accidents and acute diseases. The total number of patients treated in the Hospital is four hundred and seventy-five. The total number of medical, surgical, and ophthalmic out patients is three hundred and seventy-one. Thus, the whole number of patients treated at the Institution is eight hundred and forty-six. The number of patients who have died at the Hospital is forty-seven; many of these were brought to the Hospital in a dying condition in consequence of severe accidents. Two hundred and fifteen patients have been discharged well, and ninety-two relieved.

In presenting the above Report, I trust I may be permitted to congratulate your Board upon the success which has attended the labors of the several Departments during the time which they have been in operation. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings; did I not make acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and respect which have been manifested towards me by the professional gentlemen connected with the Hospital, in my efforts to promote its interest and welfare. It has given me much pleasure to witness the earnestness with which they have discharged the many and arduous duties which have devolved upon them. In addition to his valuable services as ophthalmic surgeon, Dr. Williams has presented the Hospital with a beautiful French Skeleton.

During the last few months many valuable donations have been made to the Hospital Library. We are indebted to Dr. Silas Durkee, Dr. J. N. Borland, Dr. W. E. Coale, and others, for valuable donations of standard medical works and plates.

A library of general reading for the use of patients has also been commenced through the liberality of Messrs. Little & Brown, Ticknor & Fields, Walker, Wise, & Co., A. Williams & Co., T. O. H. P. Burnham, Lee & Shepard, W. W.

Clapp, jr., T. C. Amory, jr., Chas. H. Appleton, C. F. Dana, Edwin Story, and others.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the members of your Board, for their kind consideration of my efforts to bring to a successful issue the duties and trust with which they have invested me; and which, with the assistance of Divine Providence, I have earnestly endeavored to fulfil.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS A. CUTLER, *Superintendent.*

BEQUESTS.

Elisha Goodnow of Boston, by will dated July 12, 1849, makes the city of Boston residuary legatee to his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of a City Hospital. *Provided*, That one half of the proceeds shall be applied to the establishment and perpetual maintenance of *free beds* under the control of the government and officers of the said Hospital for the time being.

The following sums of money have been received : —

1862, June 9.	From executor's balance of account at		
	Probate Office	\$	623 85
1864, April 14.	Proceeds of sale of estate on Cross		
	Street, containing 6,228 square feet land	\$	14,907 12
	Old buildings upon same		223 00
1864, December 31.	From city of Boston		
	for 225 square feet of land taken from		
	above estate to widen Cross Street	523 36	15,653 48
1864, July 1.	Interest on same from city to this date		222 67
			<hr/>
		\$	16,500 00

1864, July 1. In accordance with the City Ordinance establishing the Hospital, the above amount, say \$ 16,500, has been invested in city scrip, dated July 1, 1864, twenty years' interest semi-annually, at six per cent per annum, and deposited with the City Auditor, who is required to receive the interest upon the said scrip, and add the same to the moneys appropriated for the use of the Hospital.

1865, January. A lot of land being a part of the bequest of Mr. Goodnow, situated upon Third Street, South Boston, has not as yet been converted into money. The lot originally contained 7,700 square feet. The New York Central Railroad located their track upon a por-

tion of this land, taking a strip 5 feet, 8 inches wide, by 100 feet long, containing 6,683 square feet. *No settlement has yet been made with the railroad corporation for damages.*

1865, January. A strip of land on the westerly side of the above, measuring 15 feet, 2 inches, by 100 feet, is yet in possession of the city, and *should be sold as soon as convenient.*

1865, January. The \$ 10,000 deposited by the Executors of Mr. Goodnow, June 22, 1852, with the Massachusetts Hospitable Life Insurance Company, the interest upon which is to be paid to the widow, will, upon her decease, be distributed as follows:—

\$ 500 to the Farm School.

\$ 5,000 to city of Boston, income to be expended for the relief of sick and infirm persons.

\$ 4,500 to be added to the fund heretofore provided for the support of free beds in the City Hospital.*

Lawrence Nichols of Boston, by will dated August 19, 1862, and recorded Suffolk Registry of Wills, volume 160, folio 140, bequeathed to the city of Boston towards the support of a City Hospital, the sum of one thousand dollars.

1863, April 29. The Executor of Mr. Nichols paid the City Treasurer

\$ 1,000 less the United States tax	\$ 937 25
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The city of Boston paid interest on same	62 75
--	-------

\$ 1,000 00

1864, July 1. The above amount, say \$ 1,000, has been invested in city of Boston scrip, dated July 1, 1864, twenty years, with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and deposited with the City Auditor as required by Ordinance.

1865, January. The residue of Mr. Nichols's estate, after paying his bequest, is to be divided among the several legatees in the United States, according to their several amounts.

The City Hospital will receive about \$ 500.

* Plans, copy of the will, and other papers, are on file with the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

S. D. TOWNSEND, M. D.	JOHN JEFFRIES, M. D.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, M. D.	SILAS DURKEE, M. D.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.	A. A. GOULD, M. D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. MORLAND, M. D.	J. N. BORLAND, M. D.
FITCH ED. OLIVER, M. D.	J. G. BLAKE, M. D.
J. BAXTER UPHAM, M. D.	JOHN P. REYNOLDS, M. D.

VISITING SURGEONS.

C. H. STEDMAN, M. D.	CHARLES D. HOMANS, M. D.
C. E. BUCKINGHAM, M. D.	ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M. D.
D. McB. THAXTER, JR. M. D.	DAVID W. CHEEVER, M. D.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON. — HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

ADMITTING PHYSICIAN. — HOWARD F. DAMON, M. D.

PATHOLOGIST. — CHARLES W. SWAN, M. D.

RESIDENT GRADUATE PHYSICIANS.

JOHN DOLE, M. D.	C. J. BLAKE
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RESIDENT GRADUATE SURGEONS.

M. F. GAVIN, M. D.	D. F. LINCOLN, M. D.
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EXTERNE IN OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

ED. G. LORING, M. D.

TRUSTEES FOR 1863-4.

ALDERMEN — THOMAS C. AMORY, JR., *President*.
OTIS NORCROSS.

COUNCILMEN — JOSEPH BUCKLEY,
LUCIUS A. CUTLER,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE, *Secretary*.

AT LARGE — THEODORE METCALF, for three years.
SUMNER CROSBY, for two years.
WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, for one year.

TRUSTEES FOR 1864-5.

ALDERMEN — OTIS NORCROSS, *President*.
GEORGE W. WARREN.

COUNCILMEN — WILLIAM CUMSTON,
JOHN T. BRADLEE,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE, *Secretary*.

AT LARGE — THEODORE METCALF,
SUMNER CROSBY,
WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, for three years.

TRUSTEES FOR 1865-6.

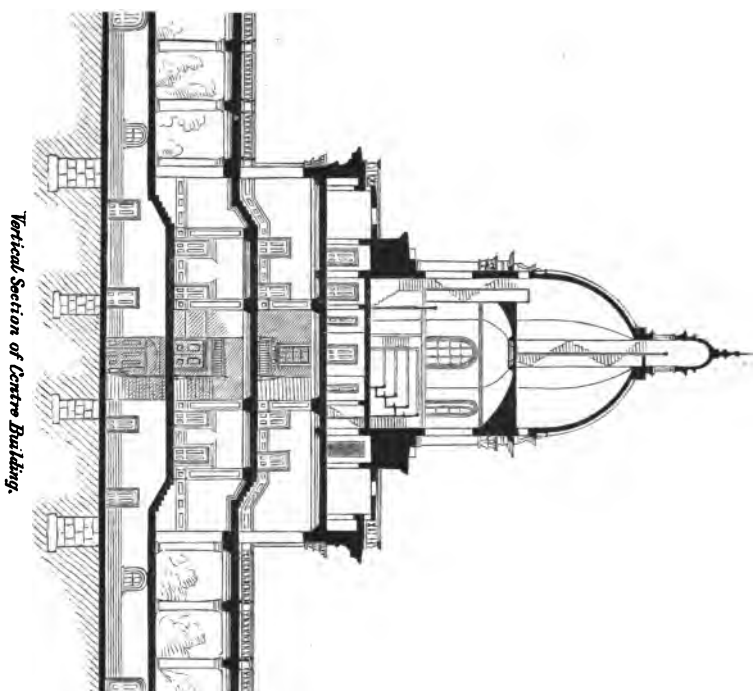
ALDERMEN — N. C. NASH,
THOMAS GAFFIELD.

COUNCILMEN — SUMNER CROSBY,
M. W. RICHARDSON,
WALBRIDGE A. FIELD,

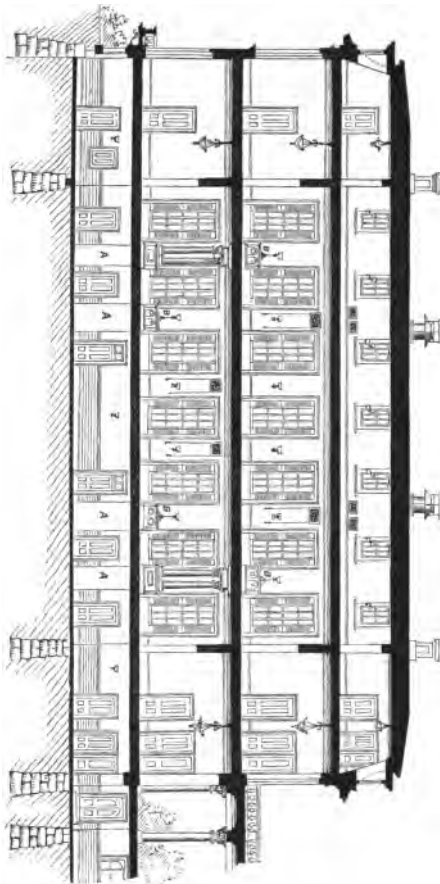
AT LARGE — JOHN T. BRADLEE, *Secretary*.
* OTIS NORCROSS, *President*.
THEODORE METCALF.

LUCIUS A. CUTLER, SUPERINTENDENT.

* Mr. Lawrence having resigned, Mr. Norcross was chosen to fill his unexpired term.



Vertical Section of Centre Building.

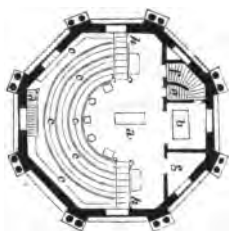


Longitudinal section of Pavilion.

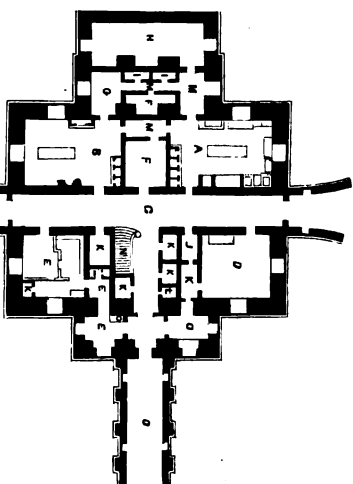
A Hot and Cold Air Pipes B Registers

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Plan of the Fourth Story of the Centre Building

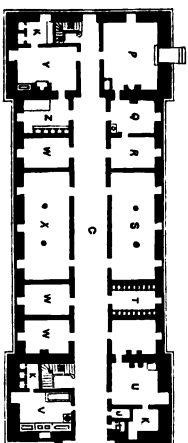


Plan of the Basement of the Centre Building



*a Operating Room c Seats for Students g Stairs down h Closet
b Lift d Students Stairs down i Stairs up to Dome k Instrument Rooms*

Plan of the Basement of Pavilions



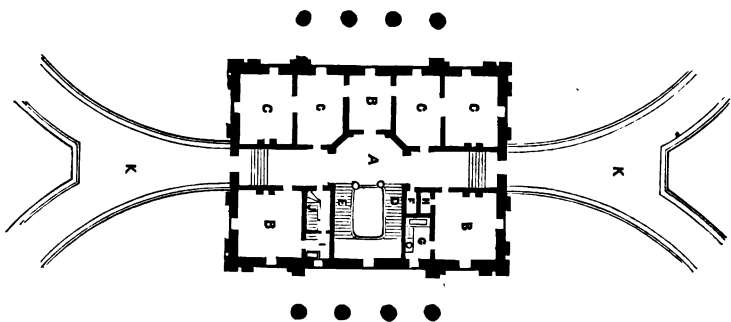
*S Ophthalmic Ward T Patients' Property Room U Reception Room
V Kitchen Y Kitchen*

*O Store Room
P Physicians' Examining Room
V Bath Room
Z Kitchen, Laundry*

*I Refrigerators
K Closets
M Passage
P Public Reception Room
W Private Rooms*

*A Kitchen
B Employees Dining Room
C Corridors
D Employees Sitting Room
E Apothecary
F Kitchen Store Rooms
G Dining Room Closet
H Hall
J Lift
L Water Closets
N Stairs to Second Story
R Ophthalmoscope Room
X Private Ward*

Plan of the Second Story of the Centre Building



- A Hall
- B Private Rooms
- C Private Rooms
- D Stairs Down
- E Stairs Up
- F Life

Plan of the Third Story of the Centre Building



- G Bath Room
- H Closet
- I Water Closet
- J Students' Stairs to Operating Room
- K Corridors to Pavilions
- L Ophthalmic Rooms
- M Bath Room
- N Clothes Room

- O Closets
- P Life
- Q Stairs to Operating Room
- R Stairs Down
- S Water Closet
- T Passages
- U Students' Stairs to Operating Room
- V Students' Stairs Down

*Plan of the Centre Building and one Pavilion,
showing manner of Heating.*

A Air Duct.
B Coil of Steam Pipes.
C Hot and Cold Air Pipes.

